Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 93 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th April ..	Colaba ..	6019 Cargo only
1st May ..	Hardiala ..	6580
8th " ..	Margha ..	8,258
15th " ..	Morea ..	.0890

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May ..	Nalders ..	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND KOBE.

Date about.	Steamer.	
23rd April ..	Trans os-Montes	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
19th April ..	Linga ..	Karachi coasting.
21st " ..	Samora ..	Persian Gulf Ports
22nd " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
22nd " ..	Karoa ..	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag on P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar anged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nigol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure.
Fukkai Maru	S. Turu	8880	3rd April	14th April
Kenkon Maru No. 3	S. Kakimi	3596	11th April	16th April
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	25th April	3rd May
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5831	11th April	23rd April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2916	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	4th May	15th May
‡Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allies Buildings,
Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHOSEN KAISHA.

ERCANTILE STEAMSHIP
Co., Ltd.
orated in Japan.)
:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Gross Tonnage 463,000.
ICE FROM BOMBAY
SINGAPORE AND
NGKONG.

	Arrival	Departure	Destination
	20 h April	30th April	Japan
	13th Apl	24th Apl.	"
	21st Apl.	2nd May	"
	5th May	15th May	"

ly for—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Bud, Bombay.
Ballard Estl.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDO:	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW.	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 8,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kuruma	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,615,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.

MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
116, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 804,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooriee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretar

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00,000
Trustees of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustees)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

Estd. 1897.

Head Office: 29, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Chief Agents: D. SEN & Sons, 5, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	—	at Rs.	15	0 0 each
Georgette Hats	— —	at "	15	0 0 "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at	"	20	0 0 "
ameshanta Hats	— at Rs.	10 & "	12	8 0 "

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency,

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

BOMBAY.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Railway is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.

Competent Chota, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous exirno's of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE have to offer large quanity of Plain Galvanised Wire 6 to 14 guages, Barb Wire and Plain Bright Wire for ready shipment from New York. For particulars write to: THE ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 277

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 5seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Dr. R. K. DHURU, Dadar.

WANTED—TALLY CLERKS and CUSTOMS CLERKS, those conversant with work of general cargo of home line only need apply to Box No. 392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 187

WANTED—An experienced FRENCH TEACHER. Pay from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. Apply Messers ROWCHAND UJAMCHAND, 229, Shaik Memon Street. 205

WANTED—A LEDGER CLERK with good knowledge of Typing. Salary according to qualification. Apply Box No. 409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 265

WANTED—A SALEMAN for Hardware, Metals and Sundries. Good Salary and Commission. Apply Box No. 408, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 264

WANTED—LADY TYPIST with good knowledge of shorthand. Salary Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 266

WANTED—Competent GUJARATI Hindu SHORTHAND FAST TYPISTS with office experience. Start Rs. 75. Full details, NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Town Hall. 243

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLERKS for an Electrical Engineer Firm English knowledge upto matriculation neccessary. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 253

WANTED—An expert MISTRY to look after erection of Mill Buildings. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating salary to the ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD., No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. 234

WANTED—A qualified NURSE, a FEMALE COMPOUNDER and a MALE COMPOUNDER for the Bunsro State Medical Department. Apply stating salary expected and with copies of testimonial to Dr. V. B. MOHILE, Chief Medical Officer, Bansda, Surat District 262

WANTED—A SALESMAN for local market, a TRAVELLING CONVASSER and a SHORT-HAND TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK, the men not afraid of hard working and having previous experience only may aply in writing with copies of testimonials to K. C. MARROTT, P. O. Box 127, Bombay. 246

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT, capable of keeping and commenting on construction costs of engineering works, chiefly hydraulic and electrical. Previous experience in such capacity necessary. Please apply with full particulars stating salary expected to:—THE MANAGER, The Tata Power Co., Ld., Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay. 201

WANTED—Two MANGERS for Karachi and Madras offices on Rs. 175-20-275. Will be entrusted with cash etc. Security of Rs. 5,000 or War Bonds for Rs. 7,000. Apply stating age, qualifications, etc., to Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES to take up social work permanantly. Inviting start. Good prospects. Apply to "the GENERAL SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Girgaum, Bombay." N.B.—Law students need not apply. 268

WANTED—A qualified SURVEYOR, having a good knowledge of English to hold temporary post for about two years in the Office of the Superintendent Bombay City Survey and Land Records. Salary Rs. 70 plus Rs. 10 p.m. as Conveyance Allowance. Apply with testimonials, stating age and previous experience to the SUPERINTENDENT 19, Bank Street Fort. 235

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL OFFICE, vicinity Fort, particularly High Court. Good terms offered. Sub-lease accepted. Premium if necessary. Apply Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 196

WANTED.

STEAM ENGINE, 30 I.H.P. or large complete with all fittings. Offers to Box No. 385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 156

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Properties, rights, concessions mining leases, etc., in Travancore, Malbar, Canara and Konkan. Apply Box No. 403, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 229

WANTED.—CYLINDER DYNAMO fro 8in. to 10in, stroks 12in. to 15 to 20 I. H. P. with a Governor in good condition. Apply with specifications and Pric to Box No. 386 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 15-

YOUNGMAN INDIAN—Proceeding Up-Country can represent firms, desiring outlets for their wares. Preferebly, Engineers, contractors and mill stores. etc. Write Box No. 404, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 239

WANTED—Well-ventilated FLAT for Mohamadan gentleman, 3 rooms, 1 kitchen, decent locality near Govalia Tank Road, from May or June. Apply sharp Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 249

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE—About 2,000 carts of earth at Nagu Sayajis' Wadi, New Parbhadevi Road. Apply to MOOLJI HARIDAS & CO., Bombay 2. 271

FOR SALE—877 Secondhand LOOMS, complete with preparation. For further particulars apply to MAJUMDAR SAVUR & CO., 36, Chuch Gate Street, Fort Bombay. 282

FOR SALE—One big HOUSE, situate at Dubash Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. For further particulars apply to Messrs. PANDIA & CO., Solicitors, at their Office, Prince Building. No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 279

FOR SALE—One ITALA MOTOR CAR, 16-20 horse power in good running order, open body. Price 9,000 or offer. MIRZA DAWOODALLI KHAN, Marina Mansion, Chowpaty, second floor. 230

READY New 20 b. H. Super Deisel CRUDE OIL ENGINE, Marelli Electric fans, Cart weighing scales, Cameron Pumps, Stewarts' Cotton Presses, Hill's Boilers shortly expected Drewet Chowna, Church Street. 165

FOR SALE—New built BUILDING Kalikbhuvan Cavel Lane, Kalbadevi Road. See personally or apply GANGADAS MOTILAL 160, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 9935

A few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE, Just arrived fro Canada. Never used, Immediate Delivery Apply personally to PADAM S. M. GODIEZ, Opposite Charni Road Station. 137

FOR SALE BUILDING PLOTS at Khursetji Sukhlaji Street FOR SALE, each having a frontage of 48'-0" and admeasuring about 180 yards. Apply to Messrs. SIMON & MOTILAL, Architects, "Times Building". 283

FOR SALE.—Rare opportunity to the Indian Prince, One decent one story BUNGLOW at Mount Abu, including Bed-rooms, Drawing rooms, Billiard rooms, etc., also out houses and stable, ground, about 3 acres. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 213

FOR SALE—BARGAIN SILENT KNIGHT ENGINE MINERVA CAR, 16-20 Horse Power BOSCH MAGNETO, Zenith carburettor, New light seven seater torpedo body, recently thoroughly overhauled in perfect running condition. Easy driving Economical in Petrol almost new tyres Reasonable Price. Trial to bonafide buyers. Apply sharp to Box No. 402, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 217

THE FAMOUS MANGOES, SALEM MANGOES. SALEM MANGOES.—To-day's rates of each hundred mangoes. Royavel Rs. 3 to 5; Pairi Rs. 10 to 15; Haffoos Rs. 20 to 30. Packing Re. 1 and Railway freight. Separate orders will not be accepted for less than fifty mangoes of a sort, advance of fifty per cent. must be sent with orders. Apply T. MURARJI, SALEM. (S. India). 180

TO BE LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, SHOPS and GODOWNS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., Rooms Nos. 119-120. 232

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION 1-2-3 and 4th floor at Forget Street, Govalia Talao. Apply to Messrs. GOCULDAS DAMODER, MULJI JAITHA Markets, Dharmraj gali, Bombay 2. 284

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DR. P. DHARGALKAR, DENTIST

has RETURNED from America and Londo and is practising in Alice Buliding, above Central Bank of India. 29

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable and extensive LAND between Kurla and Andheri. Apply to Messrs. RUSTAMJI and GINWALA 373, Hornby Road, Fort. 15

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the Office of the undersigned.

DRAUGHTSMAN, Rs. 55 — Rs. 5 —Rs. 70.
Tracer, Rs. 30 — Rs. 5 — Rs. 50.

The former will be eligible for a local allowance of 20 per cent and the latter of 25 per cent.

F. G. ARNOULD.
Superintending Engineer,
211 Bombay, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MESOPOTAMIA RIVERCRAFT.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of certain Barges Motor launches and small craft now lying at Bombay, Karachi, &c., which were intended for despatch to Mesopotamia but which had not been despatched when the war terminated.

Tenders must reach the undersigned not later than noon on the 21st April from whom catalogues can be obtained on application.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay.
9873

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of The Indian Automobile Company will be held pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, at the registered Office of the Company 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April, 1920, to 26th April 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & Co.,
173 Agents.

WANTED.

A European Commercial firm about to open in Mesopotamia requires the following staff for service in that Country:—1 Accountant, 2 Bookkeepers, 2 Invoice Clerks, 2 Shorthand Typists, 2 Store Clerks.

Applications should be addressed S.M.C. care of Chartered Bank of India, Bombay, and should give particulars of experience and salary required. Appointments will be made as from 1st May.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1920 at 3-10 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st March, 1920.
2. To appoint Director in the place of one Director who retires from the office but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year upto 31st March 1921 and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

Bombay, dated this 12th April, 1920.

By order of the Board,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & Co.,
184 Agents.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—:

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the nine months ended 31st December, 1919.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fixe their remuneration and any other business, that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 16th April, 1920, to Thursday the 29th April, 1920. (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board.
For and on behalf of the David Mills Co., Ltd.
Tata Sons Limited, Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 24th March, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, on and after the 3rd May, 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th April, 1920, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 9707

TEE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1920, at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:—:

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the nine months ended 31st December, 1919.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fixe their remuneration and any other business, that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 16th April, 1920, to Thursday the 29th April, 1920. (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 24th March, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, on and after the 3rd May, 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th April, 1920, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 9706

PUBLIC NOTICES.

This Procpeetus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

THE Bharat Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . RS. 50,00,000

divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 250 each.

Of the above shares 4,000 shares are to be issued as fully paid up.

11,000 Shares have been already applied for and will be allotted in full and the balance remaing is 5,000 Shares only.

The Subscription is payable as follows:—
Rs. 50/-Per Share on Application.
Rs. 50/- Per Share on Allotment.
Further calls of Rs. 50/- each intervals of two months.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON'BLE MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, C.I.E., M.B.E., of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., Fort, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LALJI NARANJI, ESQ., J.P., Merchant and Agent, The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

RAGHAVJI KHIMJI, ESQ., Partner in the Agents' firm of Jam Mfg., Co., Ltd., and Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

MAGANLAL PARBHUDAS, ESQ., Partner in the Agents' firm of Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., Fort, Tamba Kamta, Bombay.

JAITHABHOY MULJI, ESQ., Partner of Jaitha Mulji & Co., Cloth Merchants, Mulji Jaitha Market, Bombay.

SORABJI LIMJIBHOY PANDAY, J.P., Superintending Salesman of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd. Fort, Forbes Building Bombay.

NARANDAS PURSHOTAM, ESQ., Merchant and Partner of Messrs. Cawasji Framji & Co., Mulji Jaitha Market, Bombay.

HARIDAS PURSHOTAM, ESQ., Merchant and Partner of Messrs. Purshotam Govindji, Cloth Merchants, Mulji Jaitha Market, Vithalwady, Bombay.

KARSONDAS MANMOHANDAS, ESQ., Merchant, 397 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DHUNJI PURSHOTAM, ESQ., Merchant, and Partner of Messrs. Purshotam Govindji & Co., Mulji Jaitha Market. Vithalvady, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

AUDITORS.

J. K. PARULKER, ESQ., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. C. H. SOPARIWALLA & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Rombay

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS.

MESSRS. PUROSHOTAM GOVINDJI & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS

The objects of the Company are set out in the Memorandum of Association. The Company will purchase from Messrs. Purshotam Govindji and Co. the Mill, Gins, and Press at Hubli purchased by them from the Hubli Mills, Ltd., as a going concern as from the 1st February 1920 the date when they took possession of the said Mill the said Mill be considered to be working on account of this company.

The land is about 61 acres and the Mill contains 26,512 Ring Spindles and 500 looms and a ginning factory containing 29 gins and a Press factory all in sound working order. There is also a building for the purposes of the Mill which can be fitted up with Mill machinery as early as convenient. Hubli is a town in Dharwar District on the Madras and Southern Maharata Railway in the centre of the Compta Cotton growing District producing good Stapled Cotton. There is a good demand for this Mill's Yarn and Cloth locally and the Mill output can be easily taken up locally for good prices the mill having a good name for quality. The plant is up-to-date.

The Company will have to allot to Messrs. Purshotam Govindji & Co., 4,000 shares of Rs. 250 each as fully paid up and a sum of 20 lacs in cash as the price for the purchase of the mills from them and all sums they may have paid for stock, book debts etc are to be paid by this Company.

The Company will have to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Purshotam Govindji and Co., appointing them Agents for the period of 40 years and thereafter until they resign on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 per month and a commission of 10% on nett profits but when the dividend paid is 6% or more a commission of 12 % will be paid to the Agents on the nett profits. The Minimum commission payable to the Agents is Rs. 30,000/- every year.

The Preliminary expenses will amount to about Rs. 15,000/- The remuneration of the Directors will be Rs. 50/- per meet attended. Each Director will have to hold 20 shares for qualification. The minimum subscription on which the Directors may a is 50% of the Capital.

Two Members of the Agents firm viz. Messrs. Jaithabhoy Moolji and Haridas Purshotam are ex-Officio Directors.

It is proposed to pay Rs. 2/- per share as brokerage for shares of the Company subscribed.

The following Directors viz. Messrs.

HARIDAS PURSHOTAM,
DHUNJI PURSHOTAM,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAM,
MAGANLAL PURBHUDAS,
RAGHAVJI KHIMJI AND JAITHABHOY MOOLJI.

are members of the Firm of Managing Agents Messrs. Purshotam Govindji and Co.

The following Agreements will be entered into by the Company:—

(a) An agreement with Messrs. Purshotam Govindji and Co., for the purchase from them of the Mill premise set out in the agreement annexed to the articles.

(b) An agreement with the firm of Messrs. Purshotam Govindji and Co., appointing them Agents of the Compan mentioned in the agreement annexed to the articles.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above agreements can be in Office of the Solicitors of the Company at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, at any time during business hours and subscribers sh to have notice of the contents thereof.

Application for shares should be made on the form enclosed and forwarded to the Company's Office No. 9, Ban Bombay with the deposit stated therein which will be returned in full when no allotment is made.

Forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

Dated this 15th April, 1920.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Crescent Insurance Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913).

CAPITAL . Rs. 2,00,00,000 (Two Crorses)

Divided into 200,000 shares of Rs. 100 Each. The present issue consists of 100,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. On all the above shares there will be payable.

Rs. 5 per share on application
Rs. 5 . 5 per share on allotment and
Rs. 5 per share not earlier than three months after allotment.
It is not intended to call the balances.

DIRECTORS.

HORMUSJI COWASJI DINSHAW, ESQ., M.V.O.; O.B.E. Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros., Mill-Agents, and Merchant, 23, Meadow Street, Bombay.
F. R. WADIA, ESQ., Solicitor, 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
DUNCAN MACKENZIE, ESQ., Manager, Calcutta Industial Bank Ltd., Calcutta.
KASHINATH D. KHOTE, ESQ., J.P., Merchant, Samual Street, Bombay.
CASSMALLY JAIRAZBHOY, ESQ., J.P., Landlord, Goolshan, Pedder Road, Bombay.
PREMSUKHDASS ODAIRAM, ESQ., Merchant and Banker Kalbadavi Road.
HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSSEIN, ESQ., Mill-agent and Merchant, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
RAMCHANDRA M. BHAT, ESQ., Ex-Officio, Mill-agent and Merchant Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA HATIMBHOY & Co.,

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
THE ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. WADIA GANDHY & Co., 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. S. B. BILIMORIA & Co.,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

70, APOLLO STREET, SARDAR MANSION, BOMBAY.

1. The Company has been formed to carry on in British India, the Indian States, and other parts of the world the business of Fire, Marine, Life, Accident and General Insurance in all its branches.

2. It is in order to induce Indian Capital to flow in this profitable channel, consistent with the highest security, that this Company has been formed. The business of Insurance is increasing in India because of the growth of industry of modern type and also because of the increasing realization that the serious risks out of fire and similar contingencies are avoidable at a uniform and recurring small charge. Only a few years back it was possible to find residential buildings uninsured even in large cities. This state of affairs has now passed away and even in mofussil towns the demand for insurance has been growing. The same may be said with regard to Marine Insurance in view of the large growth of foreign trade of the country. This is also an increasing vogue for other kinds of insurance such as accident insurance, motor car insurance, burglary insurance etc.

The Directors intend at the outset to do business in Fire and Marine Insurance at present and as time goes on to extend the Company s activities to other branches of insurance.

3. The Company has been admitted a member of the Bombay Fire Association and will shortly commence Fire business at Tarrif Rates.

4. THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS GIVEN FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC ONLY AND IS NOT THE PROSPECTUS. THE PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED WITH THE REGISTERAR OF COMPANIES; AND COPIES WITH APPLICATION FORMS CAN BE HAD FROM THE AGENTS ON APPLICATION.

TO
THE HON'BLE MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS,
C.I.E., M.B.E.,
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Sir,

We the undersigned have the honour to request you to convene a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay at an early date in order to decide what steps shall be taken to welcome HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS to Bombay in a manner worthy of the City and to raise a Public Subscription for the purpose.

Yours faithfully,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
Dinshaw Petit
Cowasjee Jehangir
T. J. Strangman
C. H. Setalvad
Bhalchandra Krishna
Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar
...nsetjee Ardaseer Wadia
C. V. Mehta
Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoola
Rahimtoola Currimbhoy
C. Fernandes
B. N. Gamadia
Dinsha Bamanji Pestonji Master
Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia
D. A. D'Monte
P. J. Marzban
L. W. N. Buckley
Jamnadas Dwarkadas
S. C. Dhondy
A. G. Bilimoria
R. B. Mantri
H. Sulaman Abdul Wahed
H. F. Bush
Khimji Hirji Kayani
H. P. Mody
Jehangir B. Baman Behram
E. G. Turner
Rajaram Tukaram
A. E. Fazla
Purshotamdas Mangaldas
J. A. Grant
...hantidas Askuram
...awanidas N. Motiwalla
...ji Kasturchand
...ies R. B. Jejeebhoy
...as Nemidas
...and Rambhagat
...ai Ramnarayen
... Vanichand Desai
G. Carmichael
G. S. Curtis
Ibrahim Rahimtoola
Sassoon J. David
L. A. Shah
H. A. Wadya
Temulji B. Nariman
Jehangir Bomanji Petit
Pheroze C. Sethna
Cowasjee Jehangir (Jr.)
F. Portlock
Salebhoy K. Barodawalla
Jehangir J. Cursetji.
N. V. Mandlik
A. G. Viegas
K. H. McCormack
S. S. Batliwalla
James P. Chrystal
Hansraj Pragji Thackersey
M. B. Velkar
R. P. Masani
Moreshwar C. Javle
M. A. Haveliwalla
C. Herbert Roberts
Gokuldas Madhavji
M. M. Kamdar
Mirza Ali Mahomedkhan
H. B. Clayton
Nowroji M. Dumasia
Hussainalli M. Rahimtoola
Jivanlal Sanalal
Paul T. Negreponte
Mathuradas Visonji
Saroopchand Hukumchand
Pheroseshah M. Dalal
H. G. M. Ajam
Mamraj Rambhagat
Hirji Khetsey
Harnandrai Surajmal
Mahomed Esmail Curtay

and many others.

...th the above requisition, I hereby call a Public Meeting of ... Bombay in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 24th ... (S. T.).

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

...il, 1920. 275

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public and all my friends and acquaintances that my wife Rosi Esperance Fernandes having left my protection of her own free will, I shall have nothing to do with her hereafter, nor shall I be responsible for her actions or debts if she incurs them either in my name or on her own behalf, such debts or any other acts on her part she alone should be responsible for them.

N. C. FERNANDES,
Opp. Matunga Station,
G. I. P. Ry. Quarter Matunga.

NASIK.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE—A PLOT of S. Nos. 21 and 22, measuring 31 acres, viz., about 54 bighas, situated at Anandwadi on the Gangapur Road, 2 miles from Nasik, suitable for building site and cultivation. Sharanpur and Police Training School are in the vicinity. Good water arrangement and the soil is fertile. For particulars apply to

MOTILAL JASRAJSET,
Nasik City.

Nasik, 7-4-1920. 261

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111. Telegram, "Grandia"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.
Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.
Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, an' other wood parts required by Mills.
For full particulars apply to above address.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st May, 1920, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.
Proprietors registered in the Books of the Company on the 14th May, 1920, will be entitled to the Dividend on the number of shares then standing in their respective names.

By order of the Board,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th April, 1920. 282

...TICE

...RADUATES, one strong ... Sanskrit and the other ...oluntary Subject. Pay ... War Allowance. Apply ... see personally.

...UNILAL V. DESAI,
...irman, School Board,
...Municipality, Kapudwanj.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY the 19th instant our BOMBAY OFFICE is located at 91-93, FRERE ROAD, FORT.

TORLEIF AHLSAND, LTD.,
A/S—Kristiania,
(Inc. in Norway).

268

(A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.)

The Western India Building & Engineering Company Limited.

Authorised Capital Rs. 10,00,000. (With power to increase.)
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.)

Divided into 20,000 Ordinary Shares of the Nominal value of Rs. 50 each, out of the which 300 shares are agreed to be allotted as fully paid to the Agents as hereinafter mentioned.

FIRST ISSUE OF CAPITAL RS. 5,00,000.

No shares other than the aforesaid 300 shares are agreed to be issued or will be issed except on payment in cash. The rate which the Company may pay as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscription for any shares is fixed at a rate not exceeding five per cent.

Payments.—(1) Rs. 5 per share on Application, (2) Rs. 5 per Share on Allotment and (3) The remaining Rs. 40 in Calls not exceeding Rs. 10 per Share at intervals of not less than 3 months each.

DIRECTORS.

George H. B. Radcliffe, Esq., B.SC., C.E.M.E., BAR-AT-LAW. Partner Messrs Radcliffe & Co., Agent & Ex-Officio Director: The Western India Rope Co., Ltd., No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Moreshwar W. Pradhan, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Partner, Messrs. Radcliffe & Co., Director: The Western India Rope Co., Ltd., No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
G. G. Fletcher, Esq., Partner, Messrs. Symington Cox & Co., Ltd., Importers, Exporters & Engineers, 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
W. S. Rogers, Esq., Sole Proprietor of Messrs. Walter Rogers & Co., Engineers & Contractors, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar, Esq., Marble & Flooring Tile Merchant, Contractor & Landowner, Andheri, near Bombay.
Dinkerrao M. Mehd. Esq., Constructional and General Contractor, Medalist for Reinforced Concrete Works, Baroda Exhibition, 1917, 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Ex-Officio.

BANKERS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Esplanade Road, Bombay.
THE EASTERN BANK, LTD., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BROKERS.

R. P. SHROFF & SONS, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co., 1, Hummum Stret, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. CHANDABHOY AND JASSOOBHOY & Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONSULTING ARCHITECTS.

Messrs. SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co., F.R.I., B.A., M.S.A., &c.
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.
Messrs MEHD AMIN & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
No. 1, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Prospectus.

Thewar has not only brought financial prosperity to India, but it has alsos hown the Indian Nation as well as the other Nations of the world, the value of the immense raw products of the Country. The immediate results of these facts will necessarily lead to extensive building operations, not only on private account but also on account of public industrial enterprises. The great need for Building and constructional Companies is emphasised in an Editorial in the "Times of India" Newspaper of February 4th, 1920, of which the following extract is taken:—

DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES.

"We have recently completed the publication of a description of the principle schemes for the development of Bombay, which will provide space for the housing of the increased population and the better housing of the existing population. Those schemes embrace an area of nearly three thousand acres and will provide building places for at least half a million people. With the slightly higher density of population which ought to be possible these schemes will provide for nearly a million people. We have dealt so long with acres that few of us realise what these thousands of acres, and hundreds of thousands of people mean. Well, they mean one thing pretty plainly, and it is that unless energy and enterprise are organised in order to utilise these opportunities, we shall have land and plenty of land, but, no means of building rapidly thereon. In all matters relating to building Bombay is still in the dark ages.

"There is room in the Presidency for a dozen companies, each capable of conducting works costing up to a million sterling. There is room for half a dozen companies in Bombay city; there is work for another half a dozen companies in the mofussil. These companies need to be organised on the most modern lines, with complete staffs of architects and engineers, so that they can take up abig area or a big work and carry it through from the commencement to finish. They need to be both construction and development companies, closely associated with the Bank and finance houses. They will not confine their energies to taking up a plot of land here and there, when Government, or the Improvement Trust, or the Municipality has prepared everything for the foundations; they will go into Salsette or across the harbour buy large blocks of open country, and develop it from the field to the suburb. They will take great engineering works right off the shoulders of the Public Works Department and the responsibility for finance right off the rigid coffers of Government. It was a great misfortune for this city that the proposal to organise a big building company a few years ago fell to the ground. Now that money is plentiful and enterprise abounds, we appeal to your capitalists to take this matter in hand and to organise big companies, under energetic directors, to be ready to utilise these sites and the other opportunities offering as they mature. Otherwise we shall never overtake the arrears in houses and all other public works: the methods of Noah are as indefensible as the other enterprises of that parriarch."

In this direction the general need of the public may be said to lie in facilities for constructional work of good quality, of good materials, of proper design, and at reasonable rates. These results cannot be obtained under the existing methods of employing petty contractors, who have little or no training in building operations, who have as their inhimate satellites, middlemen to provide structural materials of doubtful quality, and who cannot be depended upon to complete their work within a reasonable period. From every point of view, the employment of petty contractors by the public is unprofitable; they produce unsatisfactory work, they with the help of the middlemen's profits, put up a big bill for inferior materials and fixtures, they produce buildings badly designed and last, but not least, the owner is put to immense losses by delays caused by slow work before he is able to occupy and utilise the premises.

The Western India Buliding and Engineering Co., Ltd., has been formed the enable to public to avoid all the above disabilities, thereby offering attractions which must appeal to every investor.

The Company in will addition undertake Electrical, Sanitary, and Mechanical Engineering orders; and will also engage as general suppliers of building materials, mechanical, electrical and engineering appliances and fixtures.

Messrs. Mehd. Amin & Co., who will be the Agents of the Company, have had extensive experience in building and constructional work and their experience will be placed at the disposal of the Company. Further, a Directorate has been formed of gentlemen some of whom have had considerable experience in this line.

Messrs. Mehd. Amin & Co. are in a position through their influence to obtain contracts in Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bombay and other parts and it is anticipated that their services will lead to substantial profits to the Company.

The financial position of the Company will be such as to enable them not only to undertake large works but will also enable them to provide as owners (not middle men) all constructional materials and fittings which will be required for the completion of cotratts. By this method the extensive profits of the middlemen will be eliminated and all the advantages derived from that fact will pass to the Company.

The total benefit therefore that will accrue to the Company will be that capital, labour, and all building materials will be under one control and that control will be in the hands of efficient and trained Agents.

The Company has been fortunate enough to obtain the services of Messrs. Shapoorjee N. Chandabhoy & Co. the eminent Architects of Bombay, who have consented to act as consulting architects of the Company.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 4,000 shares.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses of the Company are estimated at a sum not exceeding Rupees 10,000, exclusive of brokerage payable on shares as stated above.

AGREEMENT.

The Company will enter into the following agreements:—

1. An Agreement with Messrs. D. M. Mehd. and Hiralal Purshotamdas Amin constituting the firm of Messrs Mehd. Amin & Co., appointing the said firm its successors or assignees the Agents of the Company for at erm of 10 years with the following remuneration that it to say:—

(a) A monthly allowance of such sum not less than Rs. 1,250 and not exceeding Rs. 2,500 as may be determined by the Board of Directors from time to time.

(b) A commission of 15 per cent. on the nett profits of the Company.

2. An agreement between the Company and the said Agents alot to them 300 fully paid shares of the value of Rs. 15,000 in consideration of their having promoted the Company.

Drafts of the above Agreements have been prepared and initialled for the purposes of identification by Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Solicitors, and the same can be inspected at the office of the Company on any week days (excepting Holidays) during office hours.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS IN THE COMPANY.

(1) Mr. D. M. Mehd. who is one of the Directors of the Company is also a member of the Agents Firm. No other Director has any interest.

QUALIFICATION SHARES.

The qualification of a Director is the holding of shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000.

The Articles of Association contain the following provisions about the remuneration of the Directors.

The remuneration of a Director for his sevices shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rupees One Hundred for each meeting attended by him, and such additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more if their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof or any debentures issued by the Company and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine, and in default of such determination within the year equally.

If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of his usual place of residence on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such director for such special remuneration for such services, either by fixed sum or by percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company's Bankers or to the Firm of Messrs. Mehd. Amin & Co., Agents, at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, together with the remittance of the amount of the deposit at the rate of Rs. 5 per share. If no alltment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and when the number of shares a llotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be used towards payment of the allotment money. The prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the registered office of the Company.

Dated this 17th day of April 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PIONEER INDIAN PAINT AND OIL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Love Lane, Byculla, near the Byculla Bridge, on FRIDAY, the 30th of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at which the Statutory Report, copies whereof have been forwarded to the members, will be placed for consideration.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board,
WACHA DOSHI & Co.,
Agents.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 1/926 in respect of 15 shares of THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Tayabali Abdul Kayum Vasi, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 981 in respect of 5 shares of THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Devchand, Mansing has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the above-mentioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the power of Attorney, dated 18th July, 1916, executed by us in favour of Mr. Harilal Jethabhai, who was in our employ as our salesman, has been cancelled and the same has been delivered to us by the said Mr. Harilal Jeshabhai as he has of his own free will left our office. Notice is therefore given to the public of the cancellation of the said power of attorney and that the said Mr. Harilal Jethabhai has ceased to act under the same.

286 J. MONI Co.,

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

BYCULLA BOMBAY

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY, the 28th June, 1920.

The courses of instruction are:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry, including, special training in (a) oil extraction, purification, deodorisation, etc., (b) the manufacture of soaps and candles, (c) textile and tinctorial chemistry, and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Each course covers a period of four years.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before Saturday 12th June, stating the course of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time.

All applicants will be examined on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1920 at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number available vacancies will be admitted. The examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of examination:—

(a) English composition. A short essay.
(b) Drawing, copying from the blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic. As at matric.
(d) Algebra. As at matric.
(e) Natural Science (Chemistry). As at matric.

The following are the number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	30
(2) Electrical Engineering	30
(3) Textile Manufacture	30
(4) Technical Chemistry	30
(5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	30

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of any University will be exempted from this examination.

A fee of Rs. 5 is charged for the registration of names in each case.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Calender of the Institute, which will be forwarded on receipt of twelve annas or per V.P.P. for thirteen annas on applying to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
285 Honorary Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE

THE UNDERMENTIONED WAR BONDS of the Loan of the year 1928 of the face value of Rs. 1,000 which belong to our client Mr. NARANDAS TOPAN have been LOST or MISLAID. Public are warned against dealing with the same. Any person who would find the said Bonds and make them over to the undersigned will be handsomely rewarded.

G020989, G020990, G020991,
G020992, G020993 & G020994.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.
Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay. 269
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Attorneys for Mr. Narandas Topan.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the Court of Small Causes.
Suit No. 1159/21831 of 1918.

GOMTIBAI, widow of Kanji Ludha, deceased, a Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwadi, out of the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

LADHIBAI, widow of Moti Karamsey, deceased, aunt, heir and legal representative of Kuber Kanji, deceased ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, made in the above suit on the 24th day of February, 1919, it was ordered inter alia that the defendant as aunt, heir and legal representative of Kuber Kanji, deceased, do pay the said plaintiff the sum of Rupees One thousand and seventy annas one and pies six for debt and the sum of Rupees One hundred and ten and annas three for costs making together the sum of Rupees One thousand one hundred and eighty, annas four and pies six and the said defendant do pay interest at six per cent. per annum on the said sum of Rupees 1,070-1-6 from the 24th day of February until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 5th day of September, 1919, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant as heir and legal representative of Kuber Kanji, deceased, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with building standing thereon, situate at Sivri Koliwada, bearing Municipal "F" Ward No. [illegible] Street No. 418 and No. 3178, Street No. 419 and bounded on the North by the property of Ismailbhai Ebrahim, on the South by the Koliwada Road, on the East by the property of Savlia Ram Chinnaji and on or towards the West by a Gully.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on Wednesday, the 9th day of June, 1920, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant for Sale, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant as heir and legal representative of Kuber Kanji, deceased, in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest and costs and costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of Sale with the Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant as heir and legal representative of Kuber Kanji, deceased, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant as heir and legal representative of Kuber Kanji, deceased, have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovenamed plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale applicatin should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1920.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 837 of 1920.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 6th day of April, 1920.
SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHOONILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, clerk in the office of Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Co., Solicitors, residing at Panaswady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

ANTONY SEBASTIAN PERREIRA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, formerly a clerk in the office of the Prothonotary High Court; formerly residing at Association Building, Dabul, Girgaum Road, Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominion, beyond the Seas, King-Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendant Rupees 9,142-8-0 as per particulars annexed to the Plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 18th day of May, 1920, at a quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Kt., Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 15th day of April, 1920.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of April, 1920.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF PROPERTY AT KANDIVLI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKAR CURSONDAS NARANDAS, who has contracted to purchase the property described in the Schedule hereto from Bai JAMNABAI, widow of Kuber Harising, and Jamkubai Atmaram Purshottam has contracted to sell the said property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground situate, lying and being at Kasbe Malad, Pot Tukdi, Bandra Tukdi and District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 4,006 square yards or thereabouts being part of field known as Bhuten No. 3, Rakam Dhip Fara 1-5-44, Malad Hissa Bhat -20-83, Akar 16-1-9, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land of Morarji Tulseydas, partly by the Alinai Tank and partly by the road, on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the South by a passage 10 to 12 feet wide and beyond it by the land of Haridas Naranji, on or towards the North by the land of the Vendor.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1920.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, ETC. the property of A. Stephanos, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 25th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Ridge Road Malabar Hill, valuable household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meat-safe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored sideboard, drawing room suite, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almyrahs cabinet, writing and ressing tables, dressing cheval glass, fancy teapoys, ice-chest, very rich glassware and dinner service, etc., etc.

The property of A. Stephanos Esq., of Messrs Ralli Bros.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th April 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cup boards, sideboard, etc., etc.

2 boxes containing electric wires, shades and fittings.

2 cases Rubber Solution.

By order of the Manufacturers:—

7 parcels containing Deshi shoes, Punjao slippers, half slippers, children's slippers, Rajput slippers, Madrasi sandals and tie shoes.

The property of a European gentleman—

Silver cabinet, brass hall lamp, carved cupboard, tables, chairs, mirrored dumb-waiter, canvas and cane trunks, photo accessories, books, table cloths, blankets, sleeping suites, cooking utensils, copper water boiler, etc.

The property of Rao Saheb Dewji Odhowji Chhotani, J.P., proceeding to Cashmere consisting of sweet-toned cottage piano by Joan Brinsmaid (London), safe on stand, mirror door almyrahs, teakwood and iron cots, large dressing glasses sofas and chairs, easy chair, bentwood chairs, round table, book-case, corner cabinets, Harmonium's glass show case, photo stand, etc.

By order of the office concerned:

20 casks each containing ½ cwt Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co's genuine Litha Red.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Mr. Keshowji Ramdas:—

100 bales each containing 5 cwts English newspapers '(Daily Mirrors' lying in "C" warehouse, Princes and Victoria Docks.

200 casks each containing 1 cwt Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co's genuine Red Lead, lying in the godown of Messrs. Framroze Bros. at Oak Lane, Fort.

By order of Kenneth McI Kemp, Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents:—

Re—Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb & Co. Insolvents:—

One lot assorted wines in bottles.

Re—Currim Sumar Sewji Khoja, Insolvent. Table, chairs, copying press, clock, enamel ware etc.

Re Gopikison Jainarain, Insolvent:—

Big looking glass, picture frames glass vase lamps, clock, safe, Mehta box, gadlas, takias etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

The property of a Parsi gentleman:—

One 14 H.P. English motor car 4-cylinder 5-seaters Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburettor quite in running order.

CRAWFORD & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th April, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS PESSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS.

Messrs. SORAJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms:—

A consignment of 94 pieces Kermani, Shirazee and Baghdadi carpets, Rugs, Juhuls and Saddle bags of superior work and designs in various sizes.

Carpets are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OF YARN.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 20th inst. at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta, Pydowni, in the shop of Mr. Kilachund Devchund, by order of Mr. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting buyers, Messrs. Gulam Husein Habib and Co.:—

100 bales each 400 lbs. No. 4s yarn Flag Ticket flower tie of the Meyer Sassoon Mills, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The bales of yarn are open for inspection at the Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF GREEN TEA.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 20th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Chandri Goolamrasool and Sons of Lahore.

74 chests Gam Hao Green Tea.
26 chests Tien Heong Green Tea.
1 chest Green Tea.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Auction sale of Nine very Valuable Building Sites at Sandhurst Road East and Nowroji Hill Estate.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st April 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 2 the following plots for a period of 999 years:—

LOT No. 1:—A very valuable building site known as Plot No. 1 Sandhurst Road Estate, having a frontage of 67 feet on Sandhurst Road and a similar frontage on the proposed 40 feet road in the rear area 819 square yards Lot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 same as above.

LOT No. 6.—A very valuable corner plot known as Plot No. 106 having frontage of about 300 feet on Sandhurst Road, Chinch Bunder Road and the proposed 40 feet road area 1,179 square yards.

LOT No. 7:—A corner site known as Plot No. 2 Nowroji Hill Estate area about 609 square yards having a frontage of about 150 feet on Chinch Bunder and the proposed road.

LOT No. 8:—A valuable plot known as Plot No. 11 A Nowroji Hill Estate area about 661 square yards with the frontage of 70 feet on Chinch Bunder Road.

LOT No. 9:—A corner plot known as Plot No. 12 Nowroji Hill Estate area about 627 square yards on a frontage of about 140 feet.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots, pahanis, will also be allowed in the Rooms. These plots are so centrally situated that there is a very great demand for godowns.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of sale apply to the Trust Engineer at Improvement Trust Office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Suit No. 2639 of 1919.

Mahomed bin Ali Shalani
vs.
Chotubhai Tallockchand.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit dated the 6th December, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

2 packets of pearls.

The packets will be on view four days before the sale.

The purchasers will have to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. and weight and pay the balance within 2 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT CHOWPATY WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by order of the owner.

All the right, title, and interest of the lessee of leasehold land (plot No. 3) forming part of Dadyseth Chowpaty Estate situate at Walkeshwar Road and agreed to be leased under an agreement to lease dated the 11th day of November 1918 from the Trustees of the Dadyseth Charity Trusts more particularly described in the schedule hereunder given:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate lying and being at Dadyseth Chowpaty Estate Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and which said piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1992 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under New Survey No. 7297 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Bhukhabhai Khemchand, on the West by the property of Singhi Bhabhatmalji Jeoramragh on the North by the remaining property of Dadyseth Chowpaty Estate and belonging to the Trustees and on the South by Walkeshwar Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2477 (7) and Street No. 401 and which said piece of land is now known as Plot No. 3 of the Dadyseth Chowpaty Estate.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY the 27th, WEDNESDAY the 28th and THURSDAY the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wallace Street, Fort, the whole of the Hotel furniture, billiard table, ceiling fans, etc., of the "Savoy Hotel" consisting of very valuable plain and carved teak and blackwood F. P. furniture specially made to order by Ahmed Dewjee and Bros., consisting of drawing room suites, bed room and office furniture, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, partition screen, etc., best glass and crockeryware and platedware, cutlery 2 full size slate billiard tables, by "John Roberts" with brass hanging lamps, balls, cues, walking board, etc., one sweet toned Indian standard grand piano (Marcks and Co.), neatly new, electric ceiling fans, large gas stove, large pet case, large counters, partition screen, one large English clock, aluminium and copper utensils, one typewriter by Hendreson, large ice box, etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials of the 2 Houses known as Sir Dinshaw Petit's Houses at Hornby Road, Fort.

Under instructions from Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 4th May next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the building materials of his two four-storied houses Nos. 297 and 299-301, Hornby Road, Fort.

The materials of the houses are in good conditions especially the doors and windows and will be very useful to those who wish to build new houses up-country.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 19th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, This Day, MONDAY, 19th, TUESDAY the 20th and WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of piece-goods, one lot of lin. water pipes, cases of ammunition boots, brass cocks, motor horns, electric fuses, macaroni, glass bangles, motor tyres, sporting goods, cricket, hockey and footballs, 6 big saws, bags of gum arabica, paint, khat, indigo, Moradabadware, leather laces, and shoes, thread, twine, betelnuts, haberdashery, saddles, essences of lemon, rubber rings, tiger skins mounted, bicycle, holdalls, grain, raisins, trunks, and boxes, old clothing, brass enamelled alluminium and copperware, umbrellas, cement, gas cyliuders, sawing machine weed and deck chairs, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 252 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, Monday, the 19th inst. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at cotton green Colaba by order of Messrs. Jetha Denji & Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Madan Gopal Ramdas.

66 Bales Koshi cotton.
30 Bales Hodel cotton.

On account and at the risk of Seth Dolatram, Khusalchand of Ahmednagar.

125 Bales Ahmednagar cotton.
31 Bales Ahmednagar cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 197 BALES COTTON.

This Day, MONDAY, the 19th inst. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at cotton Green Colaba, by order of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Vardhman Bros., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Chunilal.

192 Bales Lashur Cotton.
4 Bales Bellapur Cotton.
1 Bale Manvat Road Cotton.

The above goods are lying in the godown of Messrs. Vardhman Bros. Ltd. at Bruel Lane, Godown No. 7, Colaba.

Bombay, 15th April, 1920.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET, KALBADEVI.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., by order of the mortgagee Bai Tarabai wife of Lalas Maganlal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ramdas Maganlal and Navi Bai alias Manekbai, widow of Maganlal Choonilal, by virtue of the power of sale conferred on the mortgagee under a deed of mortgage dated the 8th day of January 1919, sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece and parcel of land of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered the Collector of Land Revenues under No. 606, New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Cavel Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Ambha on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji on or towards the north by the property of Alexandra Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kandas Manchharam.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds and papers relating to the property can be had of Messrs. Dharmsey and Co., at their offices at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of, bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of gram, bags of toor, bags of bajri, bags of jawari bags of chillies bags of turmeric, bags of flour, bags of linseed bales of C. goods, bdles of P. forms, bdles of twine, bdles of Hemp, bdles of gunnies, bdles of coir ropes, bdles, of iron bars flat, bdles of F. P. Cotton bales of cloth, bags of saddlery, kegs of phenyle, kegs of oil, cases of brassware, cases of lock cases of luggage cases of medical instruments, cask of soda, cask of teles, E. woods casks, E. gas cylinders, bdles of jogree, bags of sugar, bags of sweeping grain etc. etc.

A Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th April 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No 2409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 TONS, TEAK SQUARES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 19th day of April 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Pond by order of Messrs. Hardwari Kishorial.

400 Tons Ewart Latham & Co.'s selected Indian and Second Class Bangkok Teak Squares, newly received by S. S. Lios and Haidra in convenient lots.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th April, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1920, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) the following goods:—

Matches, chemicals, fans, lamp shades, procelainware, tin lanterns, Hosiery, Olive Oil, Medicines, wines, glassware, provision, paint surna stones, Epsom salt, Chemicals, tobacco, Coir yarn, jute cloth, old rubber pieces, samples, bags jugo seeds, joowar, dry dates, empty gas cylinders, empty cases, drums casks, etc., 1 case copper sheet.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th April, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

GRAND OPERA SEASON

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

To-night Mon. 19th "Rigoletto

19th.—RIGOLETTO.
20th.—LA BOHEME.
21st.—MIGNON.
22nd.—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
23rd.—BARBER OF SEVILLE.
24th. IL TROVATORE.
25th.—PEARL FISHERS.
26th.—MADAME BUTTERFLY.
27th.—LA JUIVE.
28th. ROMEO AND JULIET.
29th.—DEMON.
30th.—AIDA.
1st May. FAUST.
2nd.—LA TOSCA.
3rd.—CARMEN.

MATINEE 24th AT 5 "RIGOLETTO."

OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.
SPECIAL MOTORS.

At the close of all shows during the season. The Phoenic Taxi and Transport Service Ltd. will place 30 of their newly arrived cars to take Patrons towards Malabar Hill Byculla and Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation) and charges will be made in the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval in R.O.H. Garden on receipt of cash.

SPECIAL TRAMS.

At the close of all shows during the season.

TWO CARS will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba via Bori Bunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TWO CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed line from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Proceeding on Sandhurst Road, crossing Charni Road, Duncan Road, Doongri Road and Elphinstone Bridge.

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 and 7. Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5. Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2 Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

BOXES AND SEATS FOR THE ABOVE WHOLE SEASON AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT.

BOXES, STALLS, DRESS CIRCLE AND BALCONY FOR NIGHT AND MATINEE PERFORMANCES MAY BE RESERVED AT S. ROSE & CO.

BOOKING FOR MATINEE IS OPENED.
PICTURE PROGRAMME.

MON., TUES., WED., THURS. & FRIDAY AT 6-30 P.M.

"When a Woman Strikes"

A Western Melodrama with punch in every scene.

A girl whose brother is charged with a murder of which he is innocent sacrifices all that he may be acquitted.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4,

(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

EMPRESS THEATRE

Showing this Week

Tractors at Work

MODERN METHODS OF PLOUGHING AND HARROWING FOR INDIA.

THE EXC

TO-DAY AT 6

"THE NEW

There an Clown was Clow
He never the
living as Professional

THE STORY OF

A Rush in Anger. Rep
Then a Life of Exile.
the Star Circus Lady and
A good all-round Film wi

PATHOS! HUMOUR

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Our Grand Prize Show at 6-30 p.m.

"Margarita Fischer"

When Margarita Fischer has an unlimited wardrobe and a part of the pertest of pert flappers, who steals her sister's lovers', lures the false Count to destruction, and elopes with Billy, the nice boy next door, who shares her adventures, we know we are sure of sympathy and laughter from our patrons morning, noon, or night—they must laugh. The irrepressible Margarita is really excellent in this comedy drama.

"Molly, Go Get'Em"

which depicts the delightfully unconventional adventures of an indiscreet sister who is "misunderstood."

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

9-30 at 9-30

THE

Leyland Hodgson Revue

COMPANY

30 CLEVER ARTISTES 30

DIRECT FROM THE PRINCIPAL LONDON THEATRES

New Songs—new Dresses—new Dances

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
April 19th, 20th and 21st
"ODDS & ENDS"
A HOTCH-POTCH ENTERTAINMENT

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY
April 22nd, 23rd and 24th
"The House that Jerry Built"
From the Palladium Theatre, London.
(By Arrangement with Lew Lake, Esq.)

MATINEE, SUNDAY, APRIL 25TH

"JERRY & Co."

London's most Successful Revue.

PLANS at ROSE & Co.,

up-to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plans for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction at the Theatre

THE EMPRESS

To-day and To-Morrow at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"Charlie Chaplin"

IN THE

"Charlie at the Show"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN at his best.

And 4th & 5th Episodes of

"THE IRON TEST."

VITAGRAPH'S newest high power Serial will thrill you throughout its 15 EPISODES

This Week 4th & 5th Episodes

ANTONIO MORENO

AND

CAROL HOLLOWAY

CENTRE OF THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Cinema Majestic

Has the pleasure of Presenting
THIS WEEK
A great Indian Masterpiece

Shri Rama Janma

A page from the great Indian Epic "Ramayana" produced by the Hindoostan Film Co.

YOU
WITH ALL YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS
Are reminded of this fact.
Four Houses daily: 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30
NEXT WEEK
Another Super Production by the Kohinoor Film Company

SATEE PARVATI
OR
DAKSHA YAGNA

PERILS OF THUNDER MOUNTAIN PRESENTS
BIGGEST SENSATIONS THIS WEEK.
PRISONER OF THE DEEP
and the
FLAMING SACRIFICE.
These are the latest episodes full of undreamt of sensations and thrills.

Larry Semon

IN

Dull Care

A High Class Vitagraph Comedy in two parts.

TOPICAL BUDGET AND UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

Shows every day at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

Globe Cinema,

Sundhurst Road, West.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

BESSIE LOVE

The winsome Star in

Carolyn of The Corners

A delightful story with demure, dainty Bessie Love as Carolyn, a wistful, gentle an optimistic little soul, whose cheerful philosophy and yearning for affection, transform the lines of older characters and shows a love problem that had been dead-locke-almost before she was born.

PATHE REVIEW

The Enchanted Crystal of the Screen.

PATHE GAZETTE

Lastest & Best Film News.

Sillysally at the Zoo. Comic Cartoon

Time:—7, 8-45 & 10 p.m. daily. Saturdays & Sundays Matinee at 5 p.m. Extra show on Sundays 3-30 p.m.

Imperial

Always a Good Shop.

Commencing Saturday 24th April

"The Black Secret"

A Serial of a Thousand Sensations featuring Pearl White, the Serial Queen.

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WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR. 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

Blunt Razors.

Send them to us to be ground and set bright and keen as new at As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. All Post Free New Razors, ordinary and Safety. All kinds of New Safety Razor Blades. Strops, Oil Hones Pastes, Stropping-machines and Hypodermic Syringes Slocked. High class electroplating work done: Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & CO., 86, Medows Street (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

FEVROL

A sure Preventive and Curative Italian Remedy, for

Malaria and Influenza.

Tried and recommended by Doctors, Hundreds of Certificates,

Can be had from:—

Messrs. Bilimoria & Co.

Chemists, Druggists, Provision and General Merchants

Princes Street, BOMBAY—2.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician:
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 18.

There has been local rain in Assam and South Madras with few falls in the Central Provinces and Bombay Decan.

The that amount at Cherrapunji 4 in. Sibsagar 1; Gauhati ½; Silchar ¾; Tinnevelly and Wodaikanal 1¼.

Forecast: Extension in Bengal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.817 Inches.
Temperature of Air	82.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.1 "
Dew Point	73.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.760 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	1.4 "
Maximum temparature of Air	88.3 "
Minimum do. do.	77.7 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.WNW.
Movement of Wind	137 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in
	Apl.			Apl.		
Sat.	17	m 10 20	27 6	17	m 4 58	16 5
		10 26a	27 8		4 14a	17 4
Sun.	18	m 11 2	28 7	18	m 4 34	15 3
		11 2a	28 3		4 56a	16 11
Mon.	19	m 11 43	29 5	19	m 5 11	14 3
		11 46a	28 7		5 38a	16 9
Tues.	20	0 26a	29 11	20	m 5 49	13 8
					6 22a	16 10
Wed.	21	m 0 21	28 6	21	m 6 29	13 7
		1 11a	29 10		7 7a	17 3
Thu.	22	m 1 8	28 1	22	m 7 11	13 1
		1 58a	29 4		7 56a	17 11
Fri	23	m 1 62	27 4	23	m 7 57	14 10
		2 48a	28 7		8 50a	18 8

April 17 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 21m	Sunset 6h. 56m	
" 18 (Sunday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 6h. 57m	
" 19 (Monday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 6h. 57m.	
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 6h. 57m	
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 6h. 57m.	
" 22 (Thursday)	" 6h. 17m.	" 6h 57m.	
" 23 (Friday)	" 6h. 16m	" 6h. 58m.	

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d	6h.	54-2m. p.m.
New Moon	"	19d.	3h.	13-1m. p.m.
First Quarter	"	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th April, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies have practically cleared. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and Rawalpindi. Day temperature is in excess at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average, the maximum ranging from 105 deg. F. to 109 deg. F.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind and west Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad; night temperature is below the average in upper Sind and over the greater part of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports a thunderstorm accompanied by light rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Indore. Humidity is above normal in Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar and Central India West. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval, while night temperature is in excess at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Several duststorms and thunderstorms have occurred, but no rain has fallen. Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is above the average in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.32in. of rain and Belgaum a very light shower. Skies are heavily clouded in the central districts of the Bombay Deccan and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad where it rose to 108 deg. F. yesterday afternoon; night temperature is above the average in Bombay Deccan except at Poona.

General Remarks.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has been nearly general in south Malabar, Cochin reporting 1.84in. and Trivandrum 1.22in. Several duststorms or thunderstorms have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and the central parts of the country, but the only station receiving an appreciable amount of rain is Poona. Weather has improved in northern India, but continues unsettled over the greater part of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Duststorms or thunderstorms are again likely in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces, and may also occur in the Konkan and the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th April, 1920:—

The western disturbance has given further light rain locally in Kashmir. There have also been a few falls of rain in Assam and south Madras, Cochin reporting one inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON SATURDAY, THE 17th APL. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (16th)	82	70	66	9.91		—0.71
Jask	93	71	52	6.97		+2.95
Muskat	98	58	58	0.82		—2.99
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98	46	24	1.98		+0.30
Rawalpindi	85	60	36	8.83		—1.32
Lahore	98	65	32	3.33		—0.43
Hissar	103	66	42	1.76		—0.38
Ambala	95	64	34	4.39		—1.26
Delhi	101	72	37	2.32		—0.85
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	105	74	29	2.10		+0.17
Manipuri	106	75	30	1.63		—0.90
Jhansi	107	81	34	0.04		—0.98
Cawnpore	105	74	32	1.46		—0.82
Allahabad	108	82	39	1.04		—1.33
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	104	66	22	0.78		—0.42
Karachi	94	73	76	0.45		—1.22
Ajmer	99	67	34	2.64		+1.20
Jaipur	101	66	25	2.71		+1.06
Kotah	103	78	11	2.02		+0.62
Mount Abu	85	71	22	0.73		—0.48
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100	70	67	0.12		—0.43
Dwarka	84	76	78	1.07		+0.24
Veraval	92	72	84	0.78		+0.31
Rajkot	102	73	68	2.10		+1.59
Bhavnagar Para						
Surat	100	77	77	4.06		+3.63
Ahmedabad	105	74	63	1.30		+0.90
Deesa	105	71	60	0.06		—0.42
Neemuch	101	71	16	3.31		+2.44
Indore	100	70	60	0.09	5.03	+3.98
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	103	77	32	1.32		—1.70
Saugor	104	78	30	0.69		—1.67
Hoshangabad	104	75	30	3.68		+1.74
Khandwa	102	78	27	6.64		+5.30
Akola	107	77	20	1.74		—0.42
Amraoti	105	79	27	3.13		+0.93
Nagpur	103	76	42	2.02		—0.99
Chanda	104	83	60	2.53		—0.82
Raipur	104	80	40	1.60		—1.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88	78	76	1.50		+0.84
Ratnagiri	88	78	77	0.73		—0.36
Marmugoa	87	79	76	3.91		+2.50
Karwar	89	75	77	3.11		+0.94
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103	77	43	1.83		+0.71
Ahmednagar	100	70	45	4.20		+2.47
Poona	100	65	60	0.32	2.85	+1.32
Sholapur	104	80	21	2.79		+0.87
Bijapur	100	70	47	2.49		+0.64
Belgaum	94	71	54	00.2	2.86	—0.24
Aurangabad	101	75	30	3.14		+1.42
Nizamabad (Indr)	107	78	25	2.04		—0.16
Hyderabad	101	74	44	9.53		+6.78
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	93	78	75	9.21		+5.76
Calicut	88	80	81	20.81		+13.47
Cochin	91	74	79	1.84	2.13	+11.45
Colombo	87	75	90	0.03	83.48	+0.39
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90	73	71	13.48		+6.32
Bellary	104	76	41	6.31		+3.37
Cuddapah	103	77	58	9.65		+4.43
Madras	91	77	83	26.94		+5.78
Bangalore	93	65	71	7.38		+3.71
Coimbatore	94	73	73	7.06		+0.28
Trichinopoly	101	79	67	22.05		—13.29
Negapatam	91	82	72	53.55		+22.92

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 17th April, 1920 was 30.048 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of an aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 10 feet of height to make it comparable with the Observatory barometer reading.

Established 1880. Over 35 Years.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

No More Risks of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele. Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation for and wide. Rs. 2.8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—"Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis, I found these really good and efficacious."

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks be Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)

85 Bechoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V. C. Dastur & Co.

Treacher & Co.

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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC DANCE

A charming box 4 in. x 6 in. with a thick glass top, containing Airship, Swallow, Butterfly, Serpent, Gymnast, Skittle, Balls, etc. On rubbing the glass with paper, St. electricity causes the figures to jump about, turn and twist and dance, each according to its fashion, which never fails to delight and amuse the big and little children round the table.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 only and postage extra.

Send for it to-day.

UTAM JASHAN & CO.,
199 Bunder Road, KARACHI.

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema
Girgaum
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 17

S S Linga, Cutbush, Karachi.
S S Kenkon Maru, Kakami, Port Said.

April 17

S S Manora, Steadman, London.
S S Rajput, Peit, Calcutta.
S S Hejaz, Wheeler, Jeddah.

April 18.

S S Margha, Milne, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

S S Fukkai Maru, Turn, Kobe, etc.
S S Bessa, Arnessen, Calcutta
S S Turbo, Evans, Abadan.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Chakdara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Naples for Calcutta.
Steamer Varzin for Liverpool.

S S Kenkon Maru:—The steamer Kenkon Maru, 2,256 tons, Captain S Kakami, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Said, with ballast.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hejaz:—The T M Co's steamer Hejaz, 2,483 tons, Captain H Wheeler, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Co's steamer Margha, 3,090 tons, Captain E A Milne, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Fukkai Maru:—The steamer Fukkai Maru, 2,325 tons, Captain S Turn, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Bessa:—The steamer Bessa, 3,606 tons, Captain Arnessen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Turbo:—The W. and A. Graham Co's steamer Turbo, 2,877 tons, Captain Evans, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Abadan, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 17th April 19

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R Varzin	N F		Graham & Co
G Lanka	Cannanore		R E C & Co
H Netravati			K N & Co
L/N Syria	N F	K F	M & Co
M Shinkai Maru	N F	15/17 4	J M & Co
Q Kaipan	N F	N F	S Padamasey

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Mangalore	19-4	K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Arab	2 Months	31-5	T M & Co
Distal	4 days	9-4	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Karoa	Zanzibar	22-4	M M & Co
2 Angkor	Antwerp	23-4	W & A G & Co
2 H T Kaudy	Suez		W & A G & Co
3 Eamora	P Calf	21-4	M M & Co
4 Baroda	P Calf	21-4	M M & Co
5 Alberta			
Cavaletto	Italy	17-4	M I & Co
6 Ferrara	Abadan	N F	S W & Co
8 Fukai Maru	Kobe	18-4	N Y Kaisha
9 Shinyo Maru	Kobe	20-4	N Y Kaisha
14 Zayani	N F	N F	H S Shushtary Co
15 Venziro	Calcutta		M I & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

21 Egypt	N F	N F	M
23 Clan Maclear	Malabar coast	17-4	
N'ia Parvati	N F	17-4	
Colaba	Antwerp	24-4	
Patrica	Liverpool	20-4	
S C/o Naples	Calcutta		
14 Rola	Japan	24	
15 Oristano	Antwerp		
16 Huntapill			
17 Polladeru	Bussa		
17 Nankin	N F		

EX

April 17.

S S Oristano for Antwerp:—500 cwts myrabolam, C Peeraj and Co; 40 cwts copra, B Narayan and Co; 100 bales cotton, Malli Bros.

S S Pembrokeshire for Hull:—6,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Colaba for London:—450 cwts cashewnuts, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Manor for London:—1¼ cwts ivory, H M H Adamjee.

S S Congjee.

S S Colaba for Hamburg:—143 bales cotton, Thackersey Shivsamaldas.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Khatau Hemji Visram and Co; 200 bales cotton, Naraindas V Dossa; 200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Kalyanmull; 200 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 100 bales H Bejnath; 100 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 200 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 800 bales cotton, Y K Kwaisha.

S S Gharendha for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Naraindas V Dossa; 200 bales cotton, K Yoshikawa; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, M Kalyanmull; 115 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Shinyo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Naraindas V Dossa; 200 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 400 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 100 bales cotton, H Bejnath; 200 bales cotton, Kalyanmull.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokkaichi:—169 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,100 bales cotton, Y K Kwaisha; 1,200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Nichizui Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Shinyo Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Nichizui Trading Co.

S S Shinyo Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.

S S Shinyo Maru for Yokohama:—900 bales cotton, Y K Kwaisha.

S S Gharendha for Haiphong:—245 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Gharendha for Hongkong:—74 bales cotton grey twist, I David; 51 cwts sharkfins, 3 cwts fishmaws, Currimbhoy and Co; 87 cwts sharkfins, Y Akberally; 100 bales cotton yarn, N M K Kaisha; 58 cwts. sharkfins, 16 cwts. fishmaws, F Abdoola.

S S Fukkai Maru for Hongkong:—248 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Fukkai Maru for Shanghai:—52 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI.

Wholesale Chemist,

Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONEYCOMB RADIATORS

FOR	FORD 1916 Rs. 124	BUICK Model 10 Rs. 275	BUICK Model 17 Rs. 300	BUICK Model D-45 Rs. 300	DODGE 1915-16 Rs. 250	SAXON 1914 Rs. 275	HUDSON 6-40—1915 Rs. 325	HUPMOBILE Rs. 350	CHALMERS 6-30—1916 Rs. 350	MAXWELL 1914 Rs. 275	MAXWELL 1916-1917 Rs. 275	OVERLAND 79 Rs. 275	OVERLAND 83 Rs. 275	CHEVROLET 490-1915-16 Rs. 225	SCRIPPSH Booth Rs. 300	STUDEBAKER 4 Cyl. 1915 Rs. 275	STUDEBAKER 6 Cyl. 1916 Rs. 325

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS" BOMBAY. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 2475.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. April 15th

	Bales
Total Days' Sales at Livepool	5,000
Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
Sales of East Indian	30
Imports	—
Mid. Americans Spot	28.15
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	37.90
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) May	41.30
July	38.85
Oct.	35.02
New Orleans 9 a.m. May	40.40
Oct.	34.89

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Livepool. April 15th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price:
April	—
May	25.22
June	—
July	24.74
August	24.50
Sept.	—
Oct.	23.66
Nov.	—
Dec.	22.72
Jan.	22.57
Feb.	22.38
March	22.19

[illegible] m. nearest actual values

[illegible]RICES.

Liverpool. April 15th:

Months:	To-day's price:
April	25 74
May	25.63
June	25.32
July	25.04
Aug.	24.75
Sept.	24.24
Oct.	23.74
Nov.	23.28
Dec.	22.82
Jan.	22.63
Feb.	22.43
March	22.22

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. April 15th:

Mid. Bengal Good	14.57
,, Fully Good	15.2
,, Fine	15.8½
Fine 1 Comra Good	16.10
,, ,, Fully Good	19.85
,, ,, Fine	20.35
Broach Good	22.60
,, Fully Good	22.85
,, Fine	23.10
Broach Scinde Good	14.75
,, Fully Good	15.50
,, Fine	16.00

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, April 15th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	112,400,000	Inc.	300 000
Public Deposits	19,300,000	Dec.	5,700,000
Other do.	122,500,000	Dec.	10,800,000
Govt. Securities	55,900,000	Dec.	3,900,000
Other do.	79,900,000	Dec.	13,700,000
Notes and Gold	24,900,000	Inc.	1,100,000

The BANK RESERVE is 18% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. April 14th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York May	41.40
,, ,, July	39.02
,, ,, Oct.	35.11
Spot Cotton at New York	43.00
,, ,, Orleans	41.50
Futures at New Orleans May	40.48
,, ,, Oct.	34.93
Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	3.95.75
Silver Commercial Bars	119½

New York. April 17th

Futures at New York May	42.25
,, ,, July	39.85
,, ,, Oct.	37.00

MONEY MARKET.

London. April 15th:

Rente 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	—
,, 2 months hence	—
Trading Tone of Silver:	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent	
Since to-day.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
,, 7 days market loans	4 1/2
Consols 2½%	45 7/8
Rupee Paper 5½%	63
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	57 1/2
Government Securities 3%	48 1/2
Exc. On London at Paris, Francs	66.00

SHARES:

Chartered Bank	£78
Hongkong Bank	£123
National Bank	£67½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 15th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£68 3/8
Victory Loan 4 %	£76
5 % New	£87 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 15th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Arriving London Paid	£38
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Sellers	£41½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship April-May Sellers	£37½
Tone of Rapeseed:—Drooping.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-June Nominal	£42
Tone of Linseed:—Weak.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Paid	£36½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Easier	£15
Toria Rapeseed:—April May Quoted	£39

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£111
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£103½
Copper Braziers	£173
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	12/6
Do. Do. July Value	12/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Paid	84
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	84/6
Javas:—Very firm.	

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	2/3 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe April Paid	2/2 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April, 17.

New York closed 45 points higher on Thursday, and a further advance was reported early to-day to have occurred on Friday. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 480 for Broach April-May and advanced to Rs. 483½, the rate for July-August being Re. 1 higher and business chiefly for the latter delivery. The market remained steady for some time, and at 3 p.m., the rate for April-May was Rs. 481½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 485. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 485, advanced to Rs. 486, and closed at Rs. 484 for April-May, and Rs. 489 for July-August, other quotations as under.

There is a fair demand for good stapled ready cotton, but other styles are moving slowly.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS P.M.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach April-May	484
,, July-Aug.	489
Fully Good Bengal May	329
,, July	302
Fine Comras May	368
,, ,, July	378

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th April 1920:

Cotton	17,588	Bales.
Wheat	2 293	Cwts.
Linseed	4,489	,,
Rape etc	3,051	,,
Gingellyseed	769	,,
Poppyseed	497	,,
Groundnuts	182	,,
Castorseed	450	,,
Rice	46,981	,,
Myrabollams	6,197	,,
Cottonseed	3,355	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2,588	,,
Jowar	1,140	,,
Maize	Nil	
Barley	651	,,
Barjree	499	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17th 1920; 4-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs.	Bazar Terms. As.	Bazar Terms. P.	Rail Delivery: Rs.	Rail Delivery: As.	Rail Delivery: P.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	59	0	0	8	6	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	58	0	0	7	15	0
,, ,, Karachi Benga	58	0	0	8	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	13	0	12	5	0
,, ,, Cawnpore	11	13	0	12	5	0
,, ,, Yellow Cawnpore	12	13	0	13	5	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	12	0	14	6	0
,, Thin	13	4	0	13	12	0
Cotton seed, White 85-15	85	0	0	19	0	0
,, Gajar 75-25	85	0	0	17	0	0
,, Gajar 50-50	80	0	0	16	0	0
,, Black	75	0	0	15	0	0
Poppyseed, White	13	8	0	14	0	0
Groundnuts	92	0	0	17	12	0
Mowraseed	8	0	0	8	0	0
Barley	49	0	0	—	—	—
Castorseed	53	0	0	11	4	0

Forward:	Rs.	As.	P.
Wheat April-May	8	13	0
Linseed May	14	8	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 7/16
Bank Demand	2 3 1/2
Doc Acceptance Sm/s	2 4 5/8
Doc Demand	665
American Dollars	223
Hongkong ,,	233
Shanghai	283½
Japan	105
Singapore	102½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, April, 17.

BULLION.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 24-9.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2-3 5-8.
D. D. on London 2-3 3-4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2-4 5-8.
D. D. on Paris 710 francs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 805 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 105.
60 days sight Re. 97.
American Cross Rate 3.96½.
Paris Cross Rate 65.50 francs.
London Silver spot D. 67¾.
London Silver forward D. 64¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 99½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59½.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 63
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	7 per cent.
Bank of Madras	8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day

PIECE GOODS.

Bombay, April 17.

The Clot Market has remained fairly steady since yesterday. The demand has been moderate and the buyers have been purchasing small lots of such goods as are needed even at higher rates. The stringency in the money market has been checking purchases on a free scale. The decline in the rate of exchange has been viewed with some anxiety by the merchants who have made forward purchases. Stocks generally have not been heavy. Owing to the strength of the Manchester Market, the sellers have not shewn any anxiety to get rid of their holdings. The labour trouble has again been in evidence and it is reported that the Lancashire weavers have rejected the employers' offer of an an advance of 22½ per cent. on wages against 60 per cent. advance demanded by them. The employers have declared that the demand is unjustifiable, at any rate an advance in wages will have to be given and this will no doubt reflect on the quotations of cloth. Goods that could be had for early delivery fetch higher prices. Prints have been in better request but forward business has been difficult to negotiate owing to prices required being exorbitant and the deliveries being far distant.

The Cloth Market will be closed on Sunday 18th April owing to Amawas holiday.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins	Yds	Rs.	as.	p
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	36×37½/8	..	17	0	0
,, 100000	45× ,,	..	20	8	0
,, No 33000	45× ,,	..	17	0	0
,, 2800	37× ,,	..	14	4	0
Graham's No. 2730 "Yellow Horse"	38× ,,	..	16	4	0
No. 2310	44×38½	..	....		
Dewhurste' "EBB"	38× ,,	..	22	0	0
,, "BB" "Rupee No 5	38× ,,	..	23	0	0
Bates' No. 12838'	41×37½/8	..	25	0	0
Bombay Co's No. 2580	44×38½	..	18	0	0
,, No. 1500	39×37½/8	..	16	8	0
,, No. 5600	38×37½/8	..	14	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/8	..	16	0	0
,, ,, 4462	41× ,,	..	17	0	0
,, ,, 1566	33×37/37½	..	....		
Forbes' ,, 551	38×37½/8	..	....		
Lyall's "Shunker"	39× ,,	..	16	8	0
Fleming's No. 1905	48×36	..	23	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40	..	33	0	0
Ralli's Munjid No. 425	30×40	..	23	0	0
Mitaul's "Elephant"	29×40	..	29	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22	..	10	12	0
,, ,, 18	40×22	..	9	12	0
,, ,, 138	40×22	..	8	12	0
,, ,, 686	44×22	..	9	12	0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1030	30×16	..	....		

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	..	33	8	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40	..	41	0	0
H.B.T.C. 33,000	,, ,,	..	38	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000	,, ,,	..	....		
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	..	....		
Forbes' K.B. 100	35×40	..	....		
,, 151	33×40	..	....		
Fleming's No. 7182	30×20	..	10	6	0

WHITE JACONETS—

Bombay Co.'s Flower	36×20	..	21	2	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19	..	10	0	0
,, No. 60	46×19	..	11	0	0
,, No. 600	51×19	..	12	0	0
,, No. 6000	66×19	..	13	8	0
,, No. 88	56×20	..	10	12	0
,, No. 1270	57×18	..	8	10	0
,, Nos. 50/55/60/40,"45"	50×18	..	....		
,, No. 818	39×20	..	11	4	0
,, No. 250 (6 lines)	54×20	..	....		
,, No. 350 (6 lines)	,, ,,	..	16	8	0
,, No. 335 (6 lines)	66×20	..	17	8	0
,, No. 425 (6 lines)	,, ,,	..	18	8	0
,, No. 1440	36×20	..	8	12	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	5	12	0
,, No. 119	37×18	..	8	14	0
,, No. 229	42×18	..	7	6	0
,, No. 339	47×18	..	7	14	0
,, M/MMMM 39," 44," 49	54×19	..	9	1	0
,, No. 95	58×20	..	10	8	0
,, No. 66999	40×18	..	6	0	0
,, No. 86999	,, ,,	..	5	6	0
,, No. 775	40×18	..	7	10	0
,, No. 875	45×18	..	8	2	0
,, No. 975	50×18	..	8	10	0
,, No. 615	,, ,,	..	8	10	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58×20	..	10	8	0
,, Nos. 9/99/999/40"45"	56×19	..	....		
,, No. 9999	55×19	..	....		
,, No. 142	34×19	..	11	4	0
,, No. 420	36×18	..	10	8	0
Macdonald's No. 64	58×20	..	....		
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..	5	10	0
Fleming's No. 8080	,, ,,	..	6	0	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	..	7	4	0
,, Nos. 61/81	,, ,,	..	....		
,, No. 1900	,, ,,	..	66	11	
,, No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	..	19	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	..	7	14	0
,, 95950/97970					
,, Saraswati"	38×18	..	....		
,, "Tippoo" W/WWW	34×18	..	9	6	0
,, No. 50000	,, ,,	..	10	6	0
,, Nos.33340/33350/	,, ,,	..	....		
,, No. 33360	,, ,,	..	11	6	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5856/6767	28×18	..	....		
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	,, ,,	..	6	14	0
,, No. 3000 T.B.	38×22	..	16	0	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26×18	..	....		
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820					
"Motor Car"	26×18	..	....		
	26×18	..	7	4	0

Bombay Co.'s ZZ/ZZZZ

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7	per cent	Apl. 15 1920
France	6	per cent	Apl. 8 1920
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 18 1914
Russia	9	per cent	July 28 1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11 1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1 1914
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug. 10 1915
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10 1917
Sweeden	6	per cent	Oct. 28 1914
Spain	8	per cent	Apl. 8 1920
India Bombay	7	per cent	Feb. 11 1920
India Bengal	7	per cent	Feb. 10 1920
India Madras	8	per cent	Feb. 10 1920

COLOUR MARKET.

April 17.

The market has no important feature except a little activity in Alizarine, owing to the demand from the mofussil. The tone on the whole is steady and small transactions are reported in Reds and Sulpher Black.

The quotations are:—
Congo Red, Rs. 4 to 5 per lb.
Magenta Crysatals, Rs. 22 to 25 per lb.
Magenta Powder, Rs. 15 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 7 to 8 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 9 to 10 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 12 to 15 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 5 to 6 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 6 to 7 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 1/4 to 1/12 per lb.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The market for jute shares was easier, to-day without much business passing except for fairly strong inquiry for Century. The coal shares were steady Borcola being in demand and showing an advance in price. In miscellaneous section fair amount of business was put through Somastipore sugar being in inquiry while cotton shares were slightly easier. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 805, Borcola 2/8 prem, North-West 44/4 prem, Raneegunge 67.

Jute:—Anglo-India 395, Alliance 750, Auckland (old) 522, Empire 80, Gourepore 1,292, Howrah 50/8 small lot, Kelvin 1,086 small lot, Kamarhatty 956, Kanknarrah 774, Lansdowne 510, Lawrence 885, Reliance 55/8, Standard 782, Standard prefs 94 small lot, Union 985.

Miscellaneous:—Albion Tannery 9, Bank of Bengal 1,740, Baraset Basirhat Railway 55, Bengal Potteries at par /4/ prem, Central Nagpur Cotton 820, Bowreah Cotton 7 per cent. prefs 96, British India Corporation 16/4, British India Tobacco 11/8, Burman Finance and Mining 12/4, Burn and Co. 6 per cent. prefs 88, Calcutta Ice 24/4, Central Provinces Cement 13, Chemical Industries 16, Cossipore Ginning 30/12, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 175 small lot, Fraserpet Fibre 2/4 discount, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 75, Hatirkool Oil 13/12, Indian Tanneries 11/4, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 13/12 prem, India General Navigation 139 small lot, Keshoram Cotton 23/4, Karnani Bank 2/14 prem, Marshall Sons (old) 12/12, Marshall Sons (new) 11/4, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (guaranteed) 69, Nahapiet Jute Press 10/2 ex div. Russa Engineering 304, Somastipore Sugar 16/4, Tata Industrial Bank 47 prem, Titaghur Paper 376.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/12 small lots at Rs. 59/6. War bonds (short loans) 99/6 per cent. and 1928 at 100/8 per cent.

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The market for Jute mill shares was animated and excited at the opening with a strong inquiry for popular stocks. The position was slightly easier at the close. Coal shares ruled steady for the small business reported. Fularibad, Borcola and Sendres were in request. In the miscellaneous section a fair volume of business was reported, sugar shares ruling steady while British India Tobacco, British India Corporation and Hatirkool attracted attention. The turnover was however not on a very large scale.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Borcola 2/4 prem., Fularibad 13; Sendra 31/8; Suratand 10/8.

Jute:—Anglo-India 430; Auckland prefs. 111; Behar /4/ disc.; Fort William 475; Gourepore 1,308 Ex R. and 1,320 s. l.; Howrah 51-8; Kinnison 1,310; Kamarhatty 968; Lansdowne 512; Lawrence 893; Naihati 820; Reliance 56.

Miscellaneous:—Acme Oil 8-12; Alpha Insurance par /4/ prem.; Bank of Bengal 1,740; British India Corporation 12; British India Tobacco 11-8; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 11-8; Central Provinces Cement 13; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 180; Katirkool Oil 13-4; Hume Pipe 17; Indian Iron and Steel (new) 21 prem.; Indian Iron and Steel (old), 13 prem.; Keshoram Cotton 23-12; Kumardhubi Engineering 32-12; New Savan Sugar 12-4; Panchnou tea /8/ prem.; Standard flour 3 prem.; Tata Industrial Bank 43-8 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58-14 and small lots at Rs. 59-2. War bonds (short loan) 99-8; 1925, 99-10 and 1928 at 100-8.

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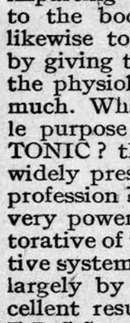

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WANTED A PERMAMENT RENT ACT.

TENANTS ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The First Half-yearly General Meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Association was held on Saturday evening at the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmukhi, presiding.

The Managing Committee's report for the half year ending with 31st December, 1919 showed that at a preliminary meeting of those who had expressed a desire to become Members of the Association held in "The Servants of India Society's Home" on 26th July 1919 under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, the constitution and rules of the Association were discussed and adopted and a number of Gentle men were elected to serve on the Managing Committee.

During the period under report the Managing Committee met eight times in the office of the "Bombay Central Co-operative Institute" and transacted general business. The first efforts of the Managing Committee were directed towards securing more Members. The Committee had appointed canvassers whose business it was to go round in different quarters, acquaint the people with the aims and objects of the Association and secure Members. The Committee contemplated in the near future to appoint Ward Committees of voluntary workers with a view to trace cases where the tenants were harassed by landlords and bring such cases to the notice of the Committee. The Committee in their turn would assist such tenants by referring them to Standing Pleaders of the Association to advise them and conduct their cases, the Association paying costs out of its funds in cases where the tenants were not in a condition to bear the same. At the request of the Committee Messrs. K. R. Koregaonkar, and Kantilal D Thakore, High Court Pleaders kindly consented to act as Standing Pleaders to the Association and were giving benefit of their advice in cases referred to them.

While the Managing Committee were contemplating to call a public Meeting to send a representation to H. E. The Governor to extend the operations of the Rent Act for a further period, the Government was pleased to extend it for a further period of two years on their own initiative.

WHAT A PERMANENT ACT.

The Committee had directed their attention to the important question of Housing. Since the commencement of January 1920, they had been discussing details pertaining to this and other kindred questions and their contributions had been appearing in the local papers. They intended to continue sending similar contributions from time to time in order to keep interest alive in this important question. In the Committee's opinion it was necessary that the tenants should keep themselves awake to the situation and with mutual co-operation concert measures to improve their lot on the score of sanitary dwelling houses at cheap rents. The tenants' class as a whole and all those who had the welfare of the city at heart must press upon Government the necessity for a permanent Act embodying the principle of security of tenancy.

The subject of the right of voting at Municipal Elections by tenants paying certain rent, had received the Committee's attention. They soon intended to call a public meeting of tenants to express their views on the permanency of the Rent Acts and Franchise and to send further representation on this and other questions to the authorities concerned.

Complaints reached the Committee to the effect that exhorbitant rents were being demanded and levied by landlords in cases of newly-built houses, which did not come within the purview of the Rent Act. The Association would press the Government for legislation on the subject.

The Managing Committee tendered their thanks to all those who had supported the Association so far. They appealed to tenants who had not yet enrolled themselves as Members of the Association to do so soon.

The report was adopted and by a resolution a Committee with the following gentlemen as members was formed to conduct the business of the Association for the current year:—Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmuki (President) Mr. G. Scrinzi; Mr. N. M. Joshi (Vice-Presidents) Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, A. V. Chitre, E. W. Fritchley, A. Willard, D. G. Surti, R. B. Paymaster, N. F. Kenny, Burjor F. Bharucha, M. K. Thakore, S. S. Mehta, S. R. Bhise, S. D. Naik, Ananthram Vaikuntram, G. R. Desai, T. A. Kulkarni, S. G. Gaytonde and Balkrishna H. Naidu.

HOUSE BUILDING AND RENT ACTS.

At the end of the proceedings Mr. G. Scrinzi made afew remarks in the course of which he referred to an article appearing in a recent issue of the "Times of India," under the heading of the "Bombay Housing." In the article, referred to, the "Times" said that "If the Rent Act was extended to apply to the new houses it would directly discourage the private builders. So, if Bombay wanted houses, Bombay must encourage the private builders to build houses, who were able and willing to do so. It must give them every inducement to build houses which meant that as much freedom to make profit out of new houses must be allowed to capitalists. In justic to landlords, permission should be given to them by the new Legislation to increase rents by ten per cent. per annum for as, long as the Rent Act would be prolonged.

To this Mr. Screnzi said by that process the rent would be doubled within ten years. What about the clerks who were getting fixed pay? If freedom was to be allowed to the builders there was no doubt rents would go up abnormally and in that case the sufferings of the 600,000 tenants who were in need of houses would know no bounds. Continuing he said that free competence was solicited in the name of the development of the city. But he asked who ruined this geographically betutiful Bombay? Surely. Government's Land Policy and the Improvement Trust system were responsible for that. He said that the present Improvement Trust system was merely the auction of land. Because the landlord had to pay high prices for land according to this auction system—why should the poor tenants suffer for that? In conclusion Mr. Screnzi said that the Government's Land Policy must change and if that was done the auction of land by the Improvement Trust would disappear.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

ATTEMPTED DACOITY.

WOUNDED COMRADES AND NO BOOTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The Alipore police have received news of an attempted dacoity at Maheshtalla in which the villagers of Mahadebnagore shewed great courage in dealing with the dacoits. On Wednesday night a gang of a dozen Punjabis raided the house of Arun Mistry, contractor. Some of the dacoits got into the house while others remained on guard outside armed with swords and lathies. An alarm was raised and a crowd of several hundred villagers appeared on the scene and showed fight. In the struggle with the dacoits several of the villagers were injured and it looked as if the gang would get away when a doctor residing in the vicinity arrived with a gun and fired several shots at the dacoits. One of the gang fell and several others were hit before they beat retreat carrying their wounded comrades instead of the booty they had collected.

STRIKE IN MADRAS MILLS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 16.

The millhands of the Madras Mills have gone out on strike demanding enhancement of wages treatment.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 16.

The workmen at the Madras Portland Cement Works have struck work demanding an increase in wages and other facilities promised to them.

PROGRAMME OF MADRAS LIBERALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 16.

The Committee of the Madras Liberal League has published its programme in view of the forthcoming constitutional reforms. The programme says that first and foremost the duty of the Liberal party will be to avail itself of the opportunities offered by the Act and so work the machinery of Government that the Imperial Government be satisfied of the reforms and our capacity for further advance and our attainment of the goal of full responsible government may thus be accelerated.

At a monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held on the 20th March says an Associated Press message, it was resolved regarding the Indian Company's Act that the Chamber approve of the proposed imposition of an ad valorem duty of one-fourth per cent. on the normal capital of companies and this should be made applicable to public and not to private companies. Regarding passenger accommodation from Calcutta, the Madras Chamber supported and cabled the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce suggesting that the steamer sailing from Calcutta should call at Madras.

The death occurred of Mr. Upendranath Sen, M.B.E., Senior Government Shipping Broker, Calcutta.

In response to appeal on behalf of the Russian Red Cross Fund made by Her Highness the Princess Christian, Chairman of the British Committee, Russian Red Cross in Great Britain, Lord Ronaldshay has received a sum of Rs. 1,932 which is being remitted to England.

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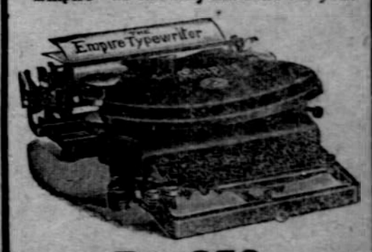

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

COAL DEALERS AT VARIANCE.

PLEA OF EQUITABLE SET-OFF.

Sitaram Lakhmidas
vs.
J. F. Karaka and Co.

(Before His Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.)

On 16th December, 1916, defendants purchased from the plaintiff 300 tons of Bengal Steam Coal at Rs. 22/4 per ton. The plaintiff delivered only 50 tons and failed to deliver the rest. The present suit was filed by him to recover Rs. 1,112/8 and interest for price of 50 tons delivered to the defendants who admitted the claim, but sought to set-off against it a sum of Rs. 2,000 as part of damages sustained by them owing to plaintiff's default in giving delivery of the balance of 250 tons. The plaintiff contended that the claim put forward in a set-off was not sustainable as it was time-barred, owing to its having been filed more than three years after the date of breach of contract.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. A. S. Davar appeared for the defendants.

His Honour allowed the set-off and dismissed the suit for reasons stated in the following judgment:—

THE JUDGMENT.

By a contract dated 16th December, 1916, plaintiffs who are petty dealers in coal, agreed to sell and deliver to defendants, one of the largest firms of coal merchants in Bombay, 300 tons of coal ready, at Rs. 22-4 per ton deliverable before 22nd December. With great difficulty, plaintiffs could deliver only 50 tons by the 28th of December. They now sue for the price thereof. Defendants admit the claim, but plead a set-off, basing it on the damage sustained by them owing to plaintiff's failure to deliver the balance of 250 tons. The question is whether this set-off which is valued at Rs. 2,000 can be allowed. After some discussion the defendant's learned Vakil agreed to limit the amount of set-off to that claimed by plaintiffs as the price due to them and abandon the surplus. In other words he desires to wipe off the amount admitted by him to be due to plaintiffs by means of his claim for set-off.

That a set-off under such circumstances can be pleaded, and if legally recoverable, can be decreed, has been decided in Kishorchand vs. Madhavji, I. L. R. 4 Bom. 407. So that I have now to see as to who broke the contract, and if it be found that plaintiffs did so, then to see whether the set-off is legally allowable.

As I have said already, plaintiffs are petty dealers and at this particular time, they suffered from a shortage of labour. They have not a fixed mucadam and the mucadams to whom they used to entrust their work haphazard, on the spur of the moment whenever they had any work, were unable to supply them with a sufficient number of men to carry the coal from the stacks and put it on the scales, and hence deliveries of desired quantities could not be given. One pair of scales, for instance, can weigh and deliver under normal conditions 100 to 110 tons in a day. Here owing to shortage of hands plaintiffs could not deliver more than fifty. They make a faint attempt to throw the burden of not taking delivery upon the defendants by asserting that as they had many deliveries to attend to they could not give proper attention to this contract. This cannot be. Defendants had a staff of five to six hundred men to attend to taking deliveries and besides they had purchased cheap in a rising market and would be anxious to take deliveries. Plaintiffs say that during this very period they were delivering similar quantities to another customer, the Oriental Electric and Engineering Company, and hence they could not have suffered from the alleged shortage. The mode of delivery to them however was different and not much concerned with labour shortage. The weighment was made on a platform, not on a pair of scales, and carts had to carry the coal, not coolies. On a consideration of the evidence in the case I find plaintiffs guilty of breach.

BAR OF LIMITATION.

As to the set-off, it has first to be ascertained if it is within time, i.e., under Article 115 of the Limitation Act, within three years of the date of breach. Mr. Davar's contention based on I. L. R. 42 Mad. 873, is that where a set-off is pleaded merely by way of defence, "as an equitable protection to the defendant against his being cast in the plaintiff's suit", the question of the bar of limitation does not arise. That would arise only when defendant wishes to go further and claim a decree in his favour for the excess. The first contention however is only partially true. The bar of limitation would not stand in the way of the defendant, where certain peculiar relations are subsisting between the parties, such as those of mortgagor and mortgagee, of a trustee and a 'cestui que' trust, or a principal and an agent, or where plaintiff holds moneys such as he can be called upon to use or spend on defendant's account. But where such relations are absent, the ordinary law of limitation obtains. An instance of such a case is furnished by I. L. R. 39 Mad. 939, where it was held that in the case of a suit upon contract defendant cannot plead an equitable set-off which is barred at date of suit because the amount claimed is not legally recoverable. This was the case of a lessor and a lessee and the latter was prevented from setting up a claim for unliquidated damages barred at the date of the suit. So that if I found in this case that the claim for equitable set-off was barred at the date of suit, I would have to dismiss it.

A GENTLEMAN OF STATUS.

The suit was filed on 7th January, 1920, and the set-off filed on 17th March, 1920, at the first hearing. On 2nd January, 1917, plaintiffs had written a letter to defendants, saying that as they had failed to take delivery they had cancelled the contract for the 250 tons. Plaintiff's learned Vakil therefore argues that the breach, if any, was complete on 2nd January, 1920, if not earlier, and the defendant's claim became barred on 2nd January, 1920, five days before the suit. There is however further correspondence between the parties, and from that and the oral evidence on record I find that the letter of 2nd January was merely a ruse, a blind put up by the plaintiff to cover his own default. Defendants did not acquiesce in the cancellation, but called upon plaintiffs to give delivery within 48 hours. Thereafter parties met in the late Mr. Enti's office and it was arranged that defendants should wait till the second week of February by which time plaintiffs expected further consignments out of which they would deliver. Defendants elected to wait and finally when they got no delivery even then they purchased 200 tons on plaintiff's account. Plaintiff characterises all this part of the defendant's evidence as false and imaginary. I am not prepared to call a gentleman of Mr. Jehangir Karaka's position and status a perjurer because it suits a man of plaintiff's position to say so. I find that by mutual understanding, in spite of plaintiff's letter of 2nd January, 1917, the period of performance was extended till the second week of February, 1917, and the date of breach therefore would be about that time. The rates ruling then were Rs. 38 per ton, a difference of Rs. 15-12 per ton, which 250 tons would far exceed the amount claimed in the suit. Set-off allowed. Suit dismissed with costs.

We are given to understand that Dr. P. N. Darowalla, Barrister-at-Law is a candidate for the Lye election in the Fort Ward.

H. E. H. the Nizam performed, on Thursday evening the opening ceremony of the new High Court building, constructed at the cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

WHO SHOULD UMPIRE AND WHO NOT?

HOCKEY NOTES.

(BY SPHINX.)

TOURNAMENT GAMES REVIEWED.

As the process of elimination is going on, the hockey cognoscentis of Bombay are occasionally getting glimpses of classy hockey or at least improved hockey. But the average display is very poor—sometimes childish—reminding one of the *lakri-ka-khel* on festive occasions in India. If local hockey is generally so poor, the standard of umpiring is no better. This, as I had occasion to point out, is a very serious question and I do hope the Managing Committee will pay more attention to selection, since one mistake (and they commit so many day after day on even *points of law*) may prove fatal to a team in an open knock-out tournament. In the sphere of responsibilities, if the responsibility of a player is great, that of the umpire is greater and that of the Managing Committee greatest.

* * * * *

Since it is not a one-man show, the Committee should certainly adjudge the comparative merits of gentlemen with the whistle who are at present supervising the games in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. In the interest of hockey, it should be done without further delay. Or is there to be the same official obstinacy and stupidity as occurred in 1918, when I happened to detect a spot in the sun? In these jottings I had pointed out, when the 1918 season commenced on the Oval, that there should be no projection in the cross-bar beyond the width of the posts. On the following Monday, after the game, Mr. Cadell, Mr. Lees and a few other officials went over to inspect the cross-bar and I daresay, found them to be so, as I had followed them to see whether the cross-bar had been put right. No, the projection of about two inches on each side was still there. It was never removed even afterwards, perhaps because I had pointed it out and worst of all perhaps that it had appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle."

* * * * *

I may mention a hundred other instances during the last few years of my sojourn in Bombay of official obstinacy and perversity, but I trust better days have come when the Committee of Management will pay more attention to public grievances. Each member of the Committee is an old player and they owe it to the public that each referee should be appointed on his intrinsic merit. Old fogeys and superannuated old fossils who had done wonders in the land of habakuks and are still having bad dreams over the lobster-salad dinner they had in days that are no more and are thick-skinned enough to stand the scrutiny of expert hostile criticism (I have always spoken *ex cathedra* in matters hockey without any respect or reference to personality even at the risk of sacrificing old friendship). Well to come to the point without further circumlocution, although I am fully aware of the ire, this criticism will evoke in the dovecots of Waudby Road where the gods pronounce their verdict under less strenuous circumstances than what we pettifogging scribblers and pot-boiling journalists have to be under a scorching summer sun and the glare in the face. The fact is this:—

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Major Brough, Mr. Reporter and Mr. McIntosh should be out of the picture and not entrusted with the whistle any longer. These are all amiable gentlemen and I have absolutely no quarrel with any of them. This is my honest verdict and I am pretty sure that in saying this I echo the sentiment of the hockey public of Bombay. It now rests with the Managing Committee to decide one way or the other. Other umpires are more or less promising, the only advice I have to offer (gratis, of course) is that they should follow the ball more closely and bestir themselves more to keep in line with the backs with the whistle always in the mouth and not in the hand. The decision is bound to be quick, correct and convincing, provided the person is gifted with a bit of psychological introspection to understand the spirit of the game and the intention of the laws of hockey. The following table speaks for itself:—

Umpires.		Number of matches supervised out of possible 20.
1	Major Brough	9
2	Mr. Reporter	6
3	Mr. Nagporewalla	5
3	Mr. C. D'Souza	4
4	Mr. Hammond	4
4	Mr. S. D'Souza	4
5	Mr. McIntosh	3
5	Mr. McDermot	3
6	Mr. James	1
6	Mr. Bhattacharjee	1
		40

* * * * *

Before entering into the details of the matches played during the week, I should like to point out (1) that the function of a goal-judge is not known in hockey, (2) that with the glare in his face the umpire at the Police Court end goal, does not at all see the edge of the shooting circle towards the first enclosure, the ground being of lower level that side—it is a physical impossibility and (3) that umpires are expected to exercise their motor or outcarrying nerves in the shape of running about, instead of remaining more or less stationary as the majority are inclined to be at present. Besides these three points, the umpires are always expected to give the benefit of doubt to the defending team.

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Of the games played during the week nothing stirred the imagination of the hockey public so much as the game between the redoubtable Hornets and the first string of the Cathedral High School team. The first game which proved a draw, was a ding-dong affair from start to finish. Both the teams galloped for all they were worth and it looked at times that the Hornets were succumbing, but the tradition of the great team was maintained, the Hornets having had to content themselves with equal honours. Amidst the boisterous cheers of the school-boys and other supporters, the Cathedral boys played stern, dogged and oft-times brilliant hockey sufficient to quicken the pulse of even an old cynic like me. The sparkling forward movements supported by sturdy, resolute, vigilant and resourceful defence which developed excellent spoiling tactics saw the players bottled up at times. After a goal to each team's credit, the defence on either side stubbornly refused to be beaten. The alacrity and coolness of both sides in such a bustling even game were remarkable and in closing this paragraph I studiously avoid mentioning any one for special prominence. When teams play a close, even and classy game, the moral effect of criticism making invidious distinction of merit between player and player is not conductive to the growth of healthy sporting spirit, which is the be-all and end-all of all sports.

* * * * *

Monday's game between the Medical Casuals—a motley combination of patients, doctors and perhaps druggists too—and the 2-88th Infantry was, on the whole, a very scraggy affair and although the Medical Casuals won by three goals to nil, they must not delude themselves with the idea they would go far in the tournament. With their hard and long passes and mediocre defence which would not last against any good set of forwards, even if George Hildreth, late of the Grant Medicals, is added to their defence.

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It is indeed very sporting of Captain Warden to get together a team of his men in the 2-88th Infantry and join the tournament with hardly a fortnight's practice. They certainly did not expect to make a brilliant show, but the team was a thorough good sporting lot and took hard knocks quite complacently. They tried hard to get through, but fumbled most miserably. In fact as a hockey team they were a hopeless combination and naturally went under.

The Signallers of the Government Telegraph Office asserted the superiority over the St. Mary's High School team by three goals to nil. The youngsters played a very plucky game and some fine passing bouts were witnessed by the spectators. In spite of their three-goal victory it has to be stated the Telegraphist forwards finish very badly and but for School team's weak half-back line would not have scored so often as they did.

* * * *

The Customs drubbed the Bombay Rangers from Girgaon and Cavel to the tune of seven goals to nil. A hopeless weak combination in every department of the game the Rangers succumbed as though to galloping consumption. The Preventive Service men were all over them, Wright in particular in their forward line played a very fine game. The Customs were not extended to any appreciable extent and it remains to be seen how they fare against the Bombay Educational Society's Old Boys, who are expected to dispose of the Parsi combination without much ado. The other game between the National Sporting Club and the Parsi Hockey Club was positively torturous to the spectators.

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The victory of the St. Mary's School team over the Xavierians was very well deserved, the margin of 2-goal victory being a fair index to their all-round superiority in stamina tact and pluck over the Dhobi Talao boys.

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In their re-play with the Islam Gymkhana the Lusitanians got the better of their opponents by two goals. Both the teams had a few changes, but while the changes slightly improved the form of the Lusitanians, they proved disastrous to the Islam Gymkhana team. Bham played a great game at back. The Lusitanians are still a very disjointed lot and unless Nelson D'Souza dons the jersey for them, they will not go very far in the tournament. The hopelessly slow backs and their fumbling forwards, some of whom are inclined to play to the gallery, need a lot of exercise of their gumption as well as muscles.

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The Bees from Bandra had hard luck against the Y. M. C. A. boys and a fairly even game in defence, though more well-sustained forward efforts of the Y. M. C. A. boys ended in a victory for the Y. M. C. A. team by three goals to two. The standard of hockey was not up to much.

* * * *

After all that has appeared in the local papers regarding the Grant Medicals (A) v. Lusitanians (B) not much remains to be said. Regarding the Medicals' first goal Mr. Reporter might as well have given the benefit of doubt to the defending team. I closely watched Mr. McIntosh's supervision of the game in the Bombay Gymkhana and on Friday along with an old North Point player and a scribbler too and I am constrained to say that I have been forced to the opinion as stated above and I am sorry to say that I have not been able to change my opinion, even after seeing Saturday's supervision.

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Yesterday's replay of the drawn tie between the Hornets and the Cathedral High School (A) attracted a big crowd and after giving a spirited display at the start th School team succumbed and lost by six goals to one. Cowper and Lynn were at the top of form, while Moulton looked a bit off colour. The changes in their forward line—McClumspha going out to the right wing, Jacob standing down in favour of Cazalet—considerably weakened their attack—as their attacking string could not relieve the burden of defence to any appreciable extent. The Hornets meant business this time and Norman James being in a scoring vein—a prolific goal-getter—alone was responsible for five goals out of the six scored, Hyde being responsible for the remaining one. Anyway both the teams played a clean and sporting game throughout. Barring Cromie, who was more or less a passenger, every one of the Hornets was determined and confidence was the factor which won them the day. They showed exceptional vein, tactfulness and alacrity both in neutralising opposing attack and making their onslaughts effective. It was a good game and but for some quaint decisions by the umpires, I would not take exception to anything. The skipper of the Hornets would do well to see that Downes does not remain unfed as he was yesterday.

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The second game between the Medical Casuals and the Telegraphists was also a fairly close and interesting encounter, but the nippier forwards of the Telegraph defence were decidedly a better lot than the Medical Casuals' front line, which lacked both cohesion and accuracy. They fumbled at the psychological moments and they have to thank themselves for this defeat by two goals, even after even exchanges. The inclusion of Easeden strengthened their defence, no doubt, but Van Haften's going to play right wing and Mathias' sleepiness took the sting out of their attack. The defensive ranks on either side were very evenly matched.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

PRELIMINARY ROUND—1.

(1) National Sporting Association beat Empress Sporting Club 3—1.

(2) Grant Medicals (A) beat Grant Medicals (B) 2—0.

(3) Lusitanians (B) beat R. G. A. Bombay 1—0.

(4) Cathedral School (A) beat Instituto Luso-Indiano 4—0.

(5) Hornets beat Cathedral School (B) 8—1.

(6) Bombay Gymkhana beat K. O. S. B. 2—1.

(7) Lusitanians (A) beat Islam Gymkhana 2—2, 4—1.

(8) Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch beat the Bees, Bandra 1—1, 3—2.

(9) Parsi Cyclists beat G. I. P. Rly., Parel 2—1.

(10) B. E. Society beat Republicans 2—0.

(11) Medical Casuals beat 2-88th Infantry, 3—1.

(12) Government Telegraphs beat St. Mary's High School 3—0.

(13) Customs beat Bombay Rangers 7—1.

PRELIMINARY ROUND II.

(A) National Sporting beat Parsi Hockey Club 1—0.

(B) Grant Medicals (A) beat Lusitanians (B) 3—0.

(C) Hornets beat Cathedral High Snhool (A) 1—1, 6—1.

(D)

(E)

(F)

(G) Govt. Telegraphs beat Mediial Casuals 2—0.

(H)

TOURNAMENT PROPER—FIRST ROUND.

(I) National Sporting v. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

(J) Grant Medicals (A) v. G. I. P. Rly., Nagpur.

(K) Hornets v. Karachi Rangers.

(L) 119th Infantry v. Govt. Telegraph

(M)

(N)

(O)

(P)

THIS WEEK'S ENGAGEMENTS.

All matches commence at 5.30 p.m., unless otherwise stated.

TO-DAY.

Parsee Cyclists v. B. E. S. Old Boys.

TUESDAY, April 20.

Customs A. A. v. B. B. & C. I. Parel.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Y.M.C.A., Procte

THURSDAY, April 22.

Winner of Parsee Cyclists and B. E. S. geon Irvine, Captain Comyn, Pte. Doyle and Sergt. Mathias.

Umpires:—Messrs. Reporter and Nagporewalla.

Old Boys v. winner of Customs A. A. and B. B. & C. I. Parel.

SATURDAY, April 24.

119th Infantry v. Government Telegraphs

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SATURDAY'S PLAY.

HORNETS (6) BEAT CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL (1.)

There was a large crowd of spectators on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday to witness the second trial of strength between these two teams in the preliminary round of the tournament. A fast and interesting encounter ended in a decisive victory for the Hornets by six goals to one. The Hornets had put the identical eleven that had worked on the previous occasion, but the Cathedral team underwent a change, McClumpha going in place of Jacot, while Cazalet was pressed into service as inside right. In spite of their keen struggle, not unfrequent vigorous onslaughts on the Hornets' defence, they were unable to get through but once. The Hornets' defence not only persistently refused to be beaten but put their forwards well on the go. Either in attack or defence the form of the Cathedral School fell far below the expectations of their supporters, as though some screw has been loose in the combining factor of the team. For individual brilliance, Cowper at back and Lynn at centre-half, were conspicuous for their remarkable judgment, resourcefulness and spoiling tactics which staved off for a considerable period the vigorous and determined onslaughts by the Hornets' forwards. Supported by an extremely judicious defence, always cool and collected, there was hardly an occasion when they slackened their speed or failed to follow the progress of their forwards. Within 10 minutes from the start N. James scored the first goal for the Hornets off a nice pass from Rodrigues. Play ruled even thereafter for some time but the fine balance between attack and defence of the Hornets told its tale and after puissant and well sustained attack N. James scored again amidst great applause. For the following ten minutes, the Cathedral boys retaliating kept the opposing defence busy and were twice within an ace of scoring, but brothers James and Goddard were not to be caught napping. Soon after half-time was called.

After ends had been changed, N. James scored the third and fifth goals and Hyde the fourth. The Cathedral defence fell to pieces. The Cathedral forwards then made a rush and forced a corner. From the corner-shot a melee ensued in front of the Hornets' goal from which Cowper scored the only goal for the Cathedral School team. Before the game came to a close N. James scored the sixth and last goal for the Hornets who thus won as stated.

The teams were:

Hornets: Goddard; H. James and J. James: C. Rodrigues. F. Race and G. Runcorn: Downes, Cronie, N. James. Hyde and J. Rodrigues.

Cathedral High School (A). Leontzini; Cowper and Moulton; N. White, Lynn and Gale; McClumpha. Cazalet. Sheikh, McGill and Abraham.

Umpires:—Messrs. McDermot and McIntosh.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS (2) BEAT MEDICAL COSUALS (0.)

A fairly fast game was the result of the meeting these two teams on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday, when the Casuals had to admit defeat to the Telegraphists by two goals to nil. The balance of exchanges was fairly even as both goals were visited in quick succession, but the Telegraph forwards finished better with nice short passes, while in the forward play of the Casuals combination was at a discount. It is this difference in forward play that accounted for the result.

There was no scoring during the initial period. After hange of ends, Hankins scored the first goal midway through the second moiety, and towards the close, Sequeira nicely threaded his way through between the two backs with beautiful dodges and placed the ball into the net, the flight completely baffling the judgment of the old St. Mary's boy. No further scoring was recorded and the game ended in well deserved victory for the Telegraphists with the scores as stated.

The teams were:—

Government Telegraphs:—Walker; Perrie and Harding; S. D'Souza, S. Pereira and C. D'Costa; Mendonsa, Sequeira, Hankins, Edwards and Conway.

Medical Casuals:—Walker, Assistant Surgeon Osgorne and Assistant-Surgeon Easedon, Hildreth, Assistant Surgeon Sweeney and Assistant Surgeon Rego; Assistant Surgeon Van Haften, Assistant-Sur-

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CALCUTTA HOCKEY:

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The Beighton Tournament opened to-day in pleasant weather. Of the four matches play-

SPORTING NOTES.

(BY R. I. D.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

Recollections of Turf incidents never die and the Goolam Ali case will surely be no exception to the rule, it is whispered that the Racing Authorities have decided to reconsider his case, if it is true, then the decision will be hailed with general satisfaction. Enough has been said on the subject, we can yet exclaim, 'better late than never.'

Lord Sydenham and his supporters certainly entertained curious ideas about the tote, proving a boon and blessing when they introduced the pernicious legislation that abolished the book makers in 1910. He and others who still cherish such beliefs will be rudely shocked to hear what is thought of the tote elsewhere. "We are constantly told that the totalisator is a boon and blessing to racing in Australia (writes Mr. William Allison, who has always been a strong opponent of the totalisator, in the London "Sportsman"), but such statements are made by people who have never been there. Mr. Reginald White, who was born in Australia and never visited England until a few years ago, when two of his sons came over for the war writes me from Sydney under date October 15, 1919, "Racing here is booming, but so far the tote has not helped it at all, the percentages the clubs are allowed being very small—in fact, country clubs are agitating to be exempt from the tote by paying 1, 2, 3 and preventing the bookmakers betting for a place. What sort of democracy is that? Of course, materialism seems to rule most things. The buildings to run it cost the A. J. C. an enormous sum something like £60,000 or £70,000—and they will soon be obsolete I think they should put them underground, for though Randwick is very extensive, there is no room now for horse and the attendance."

The appended list will convey an idea of the fabulous prices paid for famous horses in the past and at the present time. The prices continue to soar and approach remarkable heights. Tracery, who was recently sold as a stallion to an Argentine breeder was a moderate performer on the English Turf.

The Tetrarch who was a phenomenon as a three-year old, in England, has a rival in Artillerryman (Comedy King Cross Battery) whose head is reproduced in photograph below. This wonderful animal has won £17,244 in stakes as a three-year old, winning the A. J. C. Derby Caulfield Guineas, Victoria Derby, Melbourne Cup, V R. C. St. Leger, Rosehill Guineas etc. He is perhaps the most wonderful horse in Australia to-day, he is called the "Galloping Wonder."

STALLIONS AND RACEHORSES IN TRAINING.

	£
Tracery	53,000
Prince Palatine	40,000
Botafoga	40,000
Flying Fox	30,000
Cyllene (resold for £25,000)	31,500
Diamond Jubilee	31,500
Ormonde	31,500
Jardy	30,000
Craganour	30,000
Val d'Or	28,000
Rock Sand	25,000
Galtee More	21,000
Ark Patrick	21,000
Carbine (Australia)	13,650

BROOD MARES.

	Gns.
Flair	15,000
La Fleche	12,600
Eos	11,000
Lesbia	9,000

YEARLINGS.

Colt, by Swynford—Blue Tit	11,500
Filly (Sceptre), by Persimmon—Ornament	10,000
Colt (Cupbearer), by Orme—Kissing Cup	9,100
Colt, by The Tetrarch—Lisma	8,000
Colt (Orcus, Australia)	3,050

The writer remarked recently that a contemporary made a ridiculous comparison between hockey as played in Bombay and England. There is absolutely no difference between the game as played in India and England. In India sportsmen are as good if not superior to sportsmen elsewhere, in spite of the climate.

Jack Dempsey has surrendered himself in San Francisco; he is arraigned for alleged evasion of military service under false pretences.

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ed that between Seebpore College and the Medical College proved most interesting. Although science was lacking there were flashes of individual brilliance. Seebpore who were this year's League Champions accounted for the Medicals by the odd goal in three. The match next in importance was that between the Dacca Police and La Martiniere College. The Police team had a fine set of forwards, the centre being a good shot. The College pressed for a minute or two after the start and then were forced to play on the defensive in the end by 4 goals to nil.

The other two matches produced poor games, the Police beating Dalhousie by a goal to nil and the E. I. Railway apprentices beating the Calcutta Athletics by 2 goals to nil.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TODAY.

Mails for Mauritius per s.s. Urlana via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 20.

The Mail steamer Nellore with the outward mails of the 1st instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Oriental Government Security and Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 48th annual general meeting of shareholders at 4 p.m. at th head office, Oriental Buildings, Fort.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the total attendence of different nationalities in March last was 840 males being 660 and 180 females.

SHIVAJI UTSAV AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Utsav Mandal, the annual Shivaji Birthday celebration will take place to-morrow at 9 p.m. when a grand procession of the picture will be formed and followed by lectures. It is open to the public.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

Sheth Rameshwardas Birla has enlisted himself as a Patron of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps by paying a donation of Rs. 500 per year.

NEW SHARE BAZAR AT VIRAMGAM.

A movement is being made by some leaders of Viramgam to open a new Share Bazaar at Viramgam which is situated on the junction of Gujrat and Kathiawar and which is well-known as the centre for cotton merchants. The members' fees are 125 to be paid on application: The aim of the Bazaar is to make transactions in shares, stocks and Government paper. The prospectus and application forms will be out shortly when the Board of Directors will be settled.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

In the lists of results of examinations declared by the University of Bombay and published by us in our issue of Friday last, we regret mistakes in the case of two names were left unrectified. The correction should be as under:—

Anant Pandurang Nadkarni who is a student studying for the degree of B. E. (Mechanical) fails in this examination, whereas he is wrongly put in the list of successful candidates in the Second Examination in Engineering (Mechanical).

Vishwanath Narayan Limaye, passes in the first class in the Second Examination in Engineering (Mechanical).

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF A PACHORA SCHOOL.

The Second Prize-distribution of the New School, Pachora was held on the 13th instant under the presidentship of Mr. R. T. Dave, Mamatardar of Pachora Taluka. The Headmaster Mr. Bhaiya had taken great pains to develop the institution. Some of the physical feats and dialogues of the boys were much appreciated. The President after distributing prizes referred to the excellent work done by boys and asked the School Committee to develop the pecuniory condition of the institution.

A DISHONEST HAMAL.

SENT TO DHARWAR JUVENILE JAIL.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Marshall charged one Ganpat Rama, a peon, working in the Secretariat, with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery and cash, of the total value of Rs. 643, belonging to Mrs. E. Maxarenhas.

It appears that on Friday last, while the complainant was going for a bath in the Back Bay Swimming Bath, handed her vanity bag containing the property to the accused who was a "hamal" to her husband, a clerk in the Secretariat. In the evening when she met her husband she asked him about the bag but he denied having received the same. The matter was reported to the police who at once arrested the accused and searched his residence. Property, worth Rs. 577/8 was recovered from the accused's mother.

The accused pleaded guilty and threw himself at the mercy of the Court. He had one previous convictions His Worship sentenced him to be confined in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail for twelve months.

INSULT AND DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Mrs. Barryman prosecuted Mrs. Lyons with insult and defamation.

The complainant said that she was a widow and was living with her children in a house at Bruce Lane. The accused lived on the same floor and kept some boarders. The accused suspected that she (complainant) was trying to find some other quarters for one of her (accused's) boarders. So, she got annoyed and on the 25th of March at 9 p.m. the accused called her out of her room and abused and insulted her in the presence of her boarders. Accused said that she was not legally married to Mr. Barryman and was cheating Government by drawing pension as a widow and that her real husband was alive in Mesopotemia. She also called her a low woman.

The accused, pleading not guilty, said that there was some dispute between herself and the complainant about a raffle and the latter had called her a nigger and then she (accused) called her (complainant) "and what are you, an English woman from Bassah?"

The accused was convicted on the evidence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 17.

Western disturbance has given nearly general rain in Cashmere and few falls in north-Western Frontier Province. There has also been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in north Hyderabad and Malabar with few falls in Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and on south Burma coast. Chief amounts:—Gauhati half an inch, Dhubri, three-quarters, Sonamarg one and a half, Dras one, Poona and Parbhana a quarter, Cochin two, Trivandrum and Tinnevelly one.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain into Central Provinces.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

IST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

The following results of the First Examination of Engineering of University of Bombay were announced yesterday—

FIRST CLASS (In order of Merit).

Natvarlal Balubhai Shah; Ganpatrao Vishwanath Satne; Laxmichand Chunilal Kapadia; Vishwanath Vinayak Kane, Anand Durgarao Telang; Bhavan Shankar Raghavendra Kasargod.

SECOND CLASS:—

Minocher Ratkobad Barliwala, Ramchand Sobhagchand Bhatia, Jamietram Motiram Bhatt, Vaman Govind Bhide, Byram Hormasji Bilpodiwala, Ramchandra Mukund Bongale, Mangalprasad Hariprasad Buch, Dhanvantri Balvant ni Desa, Rangnath Narayan Deshpande, Valentine Edmund Douglas, Govind Trimbak Gokhale, Shankar Ramchandra Inamdar, Anant Kashinath Joshi, Siiheshwar Govind Kale, Vavan Narhar Kelkar, Vavan Kashinath Majgaonkar, Balubhai Bhikhubhai Malia, Jethalal Anandji Maru, Terence St. John McMullen, Karim Alladin Noorani, Bhagwan Prabhakar Oka, Durgashankar Bhaishankar Pancholi, Vasudev Govind Panvalkar, Krishnaji Kashinath Parchure, Chunilal Maneklal Parekh, Noorkhan Mahomedkhan Pathan, Krishnaji Vishkhan Mahomedkhan Pathan, Vasudev Hari Saraph, Maganlal Jeychand Shah, Abdus samad Rasulbhai Sodagar, Abdulaziz Abdullah Solungi, Haribar Maneklal Surti, Gurunath Dattatraya Vaidya, Nagardas Mohanlal Wadhwana.

Natvarlal Balubhoi Shah (No. 50) wins the Kahandas Muncharam and the Col. Patrick French Scholarships.

2ND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING (CIVIL.)

FIRST CLASS (In Order of Merit):—

Govind Parashram Dandekar; Shankar Balkrishna Joshi; Shrinivas Satyendra Divatia; Hiranand Shewakram Mirchandani; Chandulal Mathurdas Shah; Virendrarai Chandrashankar Mehta; Narayan Bikrishna Gadre; Khushalbhai Lallubhai Patel; Anant Shivram Redkar; Nadir Cavasji Bulsara.

SECOND CLASS.

Prabhudas Pitamberdas Adaja, Mahomed Ghulam Ahmed Akhtar, Laxman Vasudev Chhatre, Babu Shankar Dalaya, Kaikobad Jehangir Dastur, Natwarlal Jethalal Dholakia, Kaikobad Ratanshaw Engineer, Janardan Trimbak Gadre, Gundandas Dumomai Gaglani, Coimbatore Lakshminarasimha Iyengar, Nilkanth Gopal Joglekar, Nautemlal Pranshankar Joshi, Shridhar Purushottam Kane, Achyut Govind Kanitkar, Nasarvanji Fardunji Keravala, Nanikram Gurdassing Kewalramani, Saubhagyachand Khimchand Kothari, Ramchandra Ganesh Kotibhaskar, Hari Janardan Lhimaye Kotibhaskar, Narayan Ramchandra Magal, Thakurdas Premsing Makhijani, Rustam Dhanjibhai Masani, Din Dyal Mehta, Merwanji Nanabhoy Merchant, Krishna Vishnu Modaw, Manilal Chhotalal Modi, Padmanabh Raghavendrarao Myscre, Janardan Ganesh Nimkar, Pandurang Ramkrishna Padukone, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Narayan Hanmant Reghe, Chimanlal Trikamlal Shah, Nanubhai Reghe, Chimanlal Trikamlal Shah, Nanubha Gopalji Shah, Madhav Vyankatesh Sohoni, Gangadharappa Mariyappa Sulkunte, Ardeshir Manekji Surveyor, Sadashiv Laxman Tengshe, Dwarkanath Ganesh Vaingankar, Mulshankar Maganlal Vyas.

NOT CLASSED

Ratanshaw Nusserwanji Hilluwala Nariman Hormusji Seervai

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. F. (CIVIL.)

FIRST CLASS (In order of merit.)

N. V. Srinivasamurti; Vaman Krishna Mahajan; Dattatraya Ramchandra Bhalerao; Lalchand Topandas Wadhwani; K. V. Srinivasamurti

SECOND CLASS.

Brajakishor Agrawal, Annaji Krishna Amingad, Abdulkadir Abdulrahaman Azad, Jitendra Nath Banerji, Eruchshaw Jamasji Baria, Edulji Mervanji Bilimoria, Jal Pirojshaw Daruvala, Chhotubhai Gulabhai Desai, Gopalji Jivanji Desai, Maneklal Ambalal Desai, Pestonji Navroji Dubash, Pestonji Edulji Golvala, Ali Khan Himayat, Kadaba Venkatrama Iyengar, Vyankatesh Govind Joshi, Govind Raghunath Mirajkar, Ghanshamdas Narandas Mirchandani, Phiroze Nasarvanji Nariman, Atmaram Narayan Patel, Tribhovandas Gokaldas Patel, Kanchanlal Trikamlal Patva, David Solomon Perry, Anant Keshav Ranade, Adur Rangaswami, Vishindas Hassamal Sadarangani, Nadir Pestonji Sanjana, Vellore Muhammad Sirajuddin Sharieff, Hari Vishnu Sovani, Ardeshir Dinshaw Vehvalvala.

NOT CLASSED.

Sachindra Nath Chuckerbutty, Jal Rustomji Kanga.

N. V. Srinevasamruti (No. 52) wins the James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize.

Vani an Krishna Mahajan (No. 28) wins the J. D. Naegamvala Prize.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING (MECHANICAL.)

FIRST CLASS.

Anant Pandurang Nadkarni.

SECOND CLASS.

Narmadashankar Motilal Bhatt, Bhikaji Raoji Bhide, Damodar Pandurang Chhatre, Gopal Anant Joshi, Madhavlal Krishnalal Mehta, Narayan Pandurang Natu, Laxman Ramchandra Patwardhan, Krishna Rao Settikere.

NOT CLASSED.

Sadashiv Atmaram Gadkari, Laxmkanrao Bhaskarrao Pandya.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. F. MACHANICAL.

FIRST CLASS.

Khurshedji Merwanji Kharegat.

SECOND CLASS.

Rajaram Balvant Chitnis, Sadashiv Atmaram Gadkari, Robert Charles Paranji, Barjorji Pestanji Surti.

Khurshedji Merwanji Kharegat wins the M. F. Panday scholarship.

WILLINGDON S. C. LAWN TENNIS.

WAGLE AND MRS. ROW WIN MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Row and R. A. Wagle won the Willingdon Sports Club Lawn Tennis Mixed Doubles Handicap by beating Mr. and Mrs. Hatch in the final game by two sets to one, Mrs. Hatch in the final game by two sets to one. Mrs. Row and Wagle were handicapped the highest but two in the tournament out of thirteen couples for they had to owe a stroke in every game and in three games of every six they had to owe two points while Mr. and Mrs. Hatch received fifteen in every game. Thus in alternate games the call at the commencement of those games was "owe 30.—15". It was a big difference but Wagle is a skilful exponent of the game and the winner of the Western India Championship for Gentlemen's Doubles with Fyze. Mrs. Row although above the ordinary as a tennis player did not quite reach the form expected of her.

Mrs. Row and R. A. Wagle won the first set at 6—2, but Mr and Mrs. Hatch turned the tables on them and won the second set by exactly the same margin. Curiously enough Mrs. Row and R. A. Wagle gained a 6—2. victory in the third set. The winners had defeated Mrs. Weird and Mr. Neville Medley at 7—5. 4—6. 6—0 and Lady Tata and D. Jeejeebhoy at 8—6. 6—2 before getting into the final.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kidd owed 30 in every game but after beating Mr. and Mrs. Clayton at 6—1. 6—2. their departure for England prevented them from taking further part in the tournament. Lady Tata and D. Jeejeebhoy, too owed 30 and they beat Mrs. McKay and G. Johnson by 6—1. 6—4.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

R. A. Wagle should have played in the finals of the Gentlemen's Doubles but after going right through the tournament, about the time of the final, his partner R. Reid went away and the tournament went to the winners of the match between W. Reid and L. Barraclough against C. C. Sherwood and G. Johnson, on Saturday. Sherwood and Johnson won in two straight sets by 6—3. 6—4. They formed a good combination but individually Sherwood was in the best form of the four. To reach the position in the tournament that they did, Sherwood and Johnson first of all beat H. B. Clayton and K. Mangaldas by 1—6, 6—1, 6—0; and D. Jeejeebhoy and A. Wadia by 11—9, 2—6, 6—2.

N. P. R. EMERGENCY CORPS.

The National Poor Relief Emergency has been doing good work of late, in organising magic lantern lectures on sanitation and prevention of disease, house to house visits to poor localities with a view to enlighten residents on points of hygiene and to offer them medical help if necessary, and in other ways to educate the people in sanitation and hygiene. It is intended to open a free dispensary as well as first aid classes, as soon as funds permit and the necessary arrangements could be made. Mr. Rameshwardas Birla has become a patron of the Corps by donating Rs. 500 yearly to the funds of the Corps and some other well known citizens have become life members. The Municipal Health Department has also shown its readiness to avail of the voluntary services of the Corps in times of emergency. The Secretary of the Corps informs us that members of the Corps would be very glad to help the public in matters of sanitation, medical relief, etc.

LAHORE GANDHARWA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The following is the list of successful candidates who appeared for the Annual Examination which was held at Lahore Gandharva Mahavidyalaya in March:—

1st year.—Mr. Vishnudas Shirali, Mr. Dattatraya Nilakanth Joshi, Mr. Amratlal Kalidas Punjabi, Mr. Dahananjaya Rajaram Enamdar, Mr. Vaman Vasudeo Phadake, Mr. Ganesha Vasudeco Joshi, Mr. Shivaram Shamarao Kulkarni, Mr. Nilkantha Sivaram Kulkarni, Mr. Laxuman Vinayak Dandavate.

2nd year.—Mr. Ramachandra Gopal Purohit, Mr. Shankar Gopal Athavale, Mr. Parashuram Sitaram Garage.

6th year.—Mr. Sadashiva Dattatraya Aptel.

"FANI PARKAS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are many old and rare works bearing on India and the wealth of its literature, but at times they are inaccessible. Is it not a sad commentary on the public libraries of our city that they should manage to exist without them while they should readily afford to spend and waste a lot of money in adding rather to their stock of Fiction than to that of Facts? It is high time when the management of these libraries should harbour a love for rare works on India and right earnestly to procure them and win and retain the proud monopoly of treasuring them in what is called the urbs prima in India.

"Wanderings of a Pilgrim in Search of the Picturesque during Four and Twenty Years in the East with revelations of life in the Zenana" published in two volumes (Lon. 1850) is not, so far as I am able to ascertain, in the biggest library of our city, but fortunately it is treasured in the private library of a Hindu gentleman, Mr. Kallianji Karamsy Damji, who possesses some good old and rare tomes on India. This book is written by one who styles himself "Fani Parkas" written in Persian character. Evidently this is a pseudonym or pen-name. Will any of the numerous readers of your Journal disclose the identity of Fani Parkas?—Yours, etc.

R. N. MUNSHI.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS ON RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few days ago, I, with a friend of mine, booked our seats, in the second class compartment, by mixed train, 23 Up, of North-Western Railway, leaving Karachi City station at 11-36 p.m. The other three berths in the compartment were also previously reserved and occupied by Mr. Motilal D. Sejpal, a well-known Karachi merchant and two other gentlemen. The whole compartment was labelled outside as being "reserved." When the train reached the Karachi Cantonment station, the Station Master on duty ordered us to vacate the compartment in favour of some Indian ladies, who though they had second class tickets, were placed in a First class compartment, for want of second class berths, on account of rush that day and their compartment was also labelled, For first and second class ladies." We understand, that, this is the usual practice in case of ladies, when there is a rush of passengers, holding second class tickets. At the Cantonment station two Military officers came holding 1st class tickets and the Station Master had to find them accommodation. He therefore, removed the ladies causing them great inconvenience and wanted to thrust them at dead of night into our compartment though it was fully reserved as mentioned above. There was no necessity to remove the ladies at all and put them in our compartment, as there was already a first class Gent's compartment in the same train, which was occupied only by two Indian passengers. The Station Master could have asked the Military officers to occupy the two remaining berths in the first class thus causing no inconvenience to any passengers, but as the Military officers were unwilling to travel in the 1st class compartment with the two Indians, therefore, the Station Master took the extraordinary steps of having the compartment occupied by the ladies, first vacated by them, at dead of night, and then bringing them over to our compartment, to put them in. It should be noted here that no Railway man is allowed to enter a first or second class compartment or cause any disturbance to the passengers travelling therein after 10 p.m. at night) But the Station Master called in the Police and asked them to have our compartment vacated and frequent threats of arrest were afterwards given in case of not vacating the compartment. This course was approved by Mr Sutton, Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police, who was present there in his private dress, and by his words he strengthened the hands of the Station Master. A written order was then shown to us, calling upon us to vacate the compartment immediately. We had no other go at that time but to vacate. Then we told the Railway authorities to provide us seats somewhere else, either in the 1st class or 2nd class. But they never cared to provide us any accommodation, but an Indian Military officer, who vacated our compartment along with us, was actually provided with a 1st class seat in the same train. We had to take our seats in a Third class Servants compartment and had to remain there whole night standing. We asked the Railway authorities to note down on our tickets, that we were compelled to travel in Third class, so that we may be able to recover the difference in fare. This also they refused to do.

This behaviour on the part of the Railway authorities is clearly high-handed and intended to put Indian passengers to the greatest inconvenience possible to suit the convenience of European passengers. Cannot the railway authorities see what unrest they are creating by their autocratic conduct?—Yours, etc.

KESSUMAL T. JHANGIANI.

MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Let me join my voice to that of one of your correspondents who wished that the anniversary of Mr. Horniman's deputation should be observed by holding meetings all over the country both to protest against the most flagrant violation in the middle aged fashion of a British subject's sacred personal liberty and to demand that the violation be immediately stopped so that Mr. Horniman should forthwith be able to book his passage to Bombay. We observed the National week from the sixth to the thirteenth instant and the principal subject during the week was the Punjab of last year. It is now known to us that Mr. Horniman's transportation was only a scene in the great tragedy staged in the Punjab and it should be merely a part of the National week as observed by us to hold meetings for the above mentioned purposes. It appears Government are intent on making some kind of expiation in respect of the barbarities committed last year, from the report that General Dyer has left Jullunder *en route* to England. If at this moment Indians press upon the Government their desire to have Mr. Horniman back, Government may be expected to remove restrictions put upon him.—Yours, etc.

PUBLIC RIGHT.

MRS. BESANT AND SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In course of her letter in The Chronicle" Mrs. Besant says that the consequence of Mr. Gandhi's Satyagraha movement was, as she foresaw, the outbreak of mob rebellion at several places in India. Now this is nothing else but, as she herself says, a "malignant misrepresentation" of the Satyagraha movement. For Mr. Gandhi has again and again drawn the attention of the public to the obvious fact that the outbreaks at Punjab and other places had nothing whatsoever to do with a thoroughly constitutional movement like the Satyagraha movement to the fundamental tenet of which is to meekly suffer all humiliations without retaliation.—Yours, etc.

S. A. C.

LORD SINHA.

WHAT HE SAID.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the course of an interview we had with Lord Sinha in Bombay prior to his departure for England his lordship has authorised us to publish the following statement in regard to his recent speech at Calcutta.

"I never said," said Lord Sinha, "do not co-operate with the Extremists; I am misreported. What I said was "do not combine or coalesce with the extremists so long as their ideals and methods are different from your own; all sections of the people," added his Lordship, "ought, no doubt, to co-operate."—Yours etc.,

B. S. KAMAT.
D. G. DALVI.
G. K. GADGIL.

Bombay, April 17.

"BANDE MATARAM"

A CARMICHAEL STORY.

The following is from the "Searchlight":—

When Lord Charmichael visited a Madras school, he was greeted with cries of 'Bande Mataram." The European school master in charge of the class was much concerned. Lord Carmichael read in the agitation of the teacher the impending fate of the boys, went out of the class, came back with the principal, and in his presence, wrote with his own hands 'Bande Mataram' on the board, and told the boys that he could not have been honoured better than that young men should have thought of their country when they saw their Governor, and hoped he would deserve it by his actions at the end of his term that his name and presence should evoke the cry of 'Bande Mataram.' The European teacher, who had vowed vengeance and had already taken down the names of the boys, was surprised. Thus the whole thing ended. A blundering bureaucrat would have acted differently from Lord Charmichael.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

BRANCH OPENED AT SHAW CHURASI

A correspondent writes:—

A branch of the Indian Home Rule League Poona has been opened at Shaw Churasi through the efforts of Swami Vichara Nand, who came here on the 12th of April. A meeting was convened and 26 persons accepted the membership of the League.

BENGAL GOVT. EXODUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The Government of Bengal closed here today and official exodus to Darjeeling has commenced. Lord Ronaldshaw and party left this afternoon by special train to Kalempong.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST STRIKE.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the morning of 15th instant all the subordinate traffic staff of Bombay Port Trust Railway went on strike on the ground that their grevances in various respects had not received due consideration from the Railway authorities. By 9-30 a.m., they were in full strength at Vadala a Junction station of the railway where the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways are connected with it. The traffic was entirely suspended all over the Railway and similarly the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways' communications and the traffic were held up till 6-30 p.m. on the day. However no damage was caused to Railway property or injuries done to persons.

They then gathered about 2-45 p.m. at Grain Depot and formulated their grievances.

Mr. Picken, the wagon examiner, Mr. Vasudevrao, the yard foreman, Grain Depot and Mr. Williamson, the yard foreman, Cotton Depot, represented the matter to the Manager of the Railway. They advised the strikers at the same time to resume duty.

ASSOCIATION.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the upper subordinates' association held at Rangoon on 4th April 1920:—

1. That the initial pay of each member of the Upper Subordinate Service selected for the new Provincial Service be fixed so that he will draw the maximum pay of Rs. 800 in the 25th year of his total service with a view to enable him to draw the full pension at the time of retirement.

2. That the efficiency bar should not be applied to the present Upper Subordinates who are selected for the new service.

3. That the Upper Subordinates should be given preference over the Temporary Engineers and College Engineer students in forming the service.

4. That the attention of the Local Government be drawn to the Press Communique issued by the Punjab Government, which states that the Government of India have sanctioned a temporary increase of 20 per cent. to all non-gazetted officers drawing over Rs. 75 per month and that the Local Government be requested to address the Government of India to grant a similar increase to the members of this service retrospectively from 1st March 1918.

5. That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Local Government, the Government of India and the sister associations in India and that the President should write a letter to the Local Government in submitting the above resolutions.

The Indian Factories Act 1911 is extended to Northern Shan States.

FACTS ABOUT BOMBAY.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The Crawford Market was erected as early as 1869, at a cost of Rs. 19,49,700.

* * * * *

The building of the Municipal Offices has cost no less than 13 lakhs of rupees. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Ripon in 1884, and the work was finished nine years later.

* * * * *

The Rajabai Tower and University Library were built in 1880 at a cost of Rs. 6,32,000. The amount was entirely spent by Mr. Premchand, J.P., the tower being named after his mother, Rajabai.

* * * * *

The High Court buildings have cost as much as Rs. 16,44,528.

* * * * *

The building of the Secretariat was finished in March, 1874, and the cost of erection amounted to Rs. 12,60,944.

* * * * *

It was in April 1, 1788 that an overland postal service was opened between Madras and Bombay via Hyderabad and Poona. Each of the two Presidencies maintained four pairs of Kasids, or special messengers. They started from Madras on the first and third Wednesday of the month, and from Bombay on the second and fourth Wednesday. Single letters cost Rs. 2, double letters Rs. 4, and treble letters Rs. 6. Parcels were charged for at Rs. 4 per ounce. The Kasids undertook to deliver everything entrusted to them within twenty-five days.

* * * * *

It was in 1865 that the Gas Works were opened. The first lamps lighted were those along Bhendi Bazar. That year there were 220 gas lamps in the city.

* * * * *

The first cotton mill started working in 1860.

* * * * *

It was in 1869 that trams started to run in the City.

* * * * *

It was in 1789 that the first Bombay newspaper saw the light of day. It was named the "Bombay Herald."

* * * * *

The first Indian paper to be started in the city was the "Bombay Samachar."

* * * * *

Out of the 222,513 literate persons 41,753 are females and 180,760 males.

* * * * *

Out of the 80,947 English literates only 13,571 are females.

REVISED RATES OF TREASURY BILLS.

The following notification is issued by the Finance Department, Government of India, dated April 19:—

In modification of Natification, in Finance Department No. 1119 F dated 3rd April 1920, it is hereby notified for public information that the rates for Treasury Bills, with effect from Monday the 19th April 1920 and until further notice, will be as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98-14-0 per cent.
For 6 months' Bills Rs. 97-8-0 per cent.
For 9 months' Bills Rs. 96-0-0 per cent.
For 12 months' Bills Rs. 95-0-0 per cent.

WESTERN INDIA BUILDING AND ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

A correspondent writes:—

The directors of this Company are Messrs George M. B. Radcliffe, Mr. W. Pradhan, G. G. Fletcher, W. S. Rogers, H. D. Gandar and D. M. Mehd. The Company will undertake electrical, sanitary and mechanical engineering orders and will also engage as general suppliers of building materials, mechanical, electrical, and engineering appliances and fixtures.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Delhi, April 17—The All India Khilafat Workers' Conference meets at Delhi to-morrow when Moulana Hasrat Mohani is expected to preside.

...ed to 32,020,354 rupees.

* * * *

The Improvement Trust Committee of Allahabad have published their preliminary report on improvement and expansion of Allahabad. Various schemes are discussed estimated to cost Rs. 54 lakhs.

* * * *

A Delhi message says:—

A case of misappropriation of stamps of the value of about Rs. 9,000 has been detected by Mr. Balwant Rai, Treasury Officer, Delhi, who was recently posted to the station. The stamp clerk and the stamp vendor are said to be responsible. The defalcation amount is said to have been recovered.

* * * *

A charge of criminal breach of trust was framed by the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 17th against Mr. H. S. Blake who was recently prosecuted by Messrs. Obrien and Gwyther, Turf Accountants, for misappropriation of Rs. 8,000. Accused pleaded not guilty and the case is adjourned.

* * * *

A Conference of Ayurvedic Physicians and Unani Medical Practitioners of the Nizam's Dominions as well as of other parts of India will be held at Hyderabad on Monday, the 3rd May, 1920 and the two following days.

The Mail steamer Kashgar which has on board the outward mails of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said on Thursday, the 15th instant.

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172 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1914.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, April 19, 1920.

AN INDEFENSIBLE MONOPOLY.

The representations made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, both to the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, protesting against the grant of a monopoly of the tail waters at Khapoli and Andhra Valley to the Khapoli Land Company, Limited, have been published in our previous issues. We understand that similar protests have also been made by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and the Hydro-Electric Companies concerned. Nevertheless, we are afraid the public have not fully realised the danger to the industrial development of the Presidency which the policy of the Government of Bombay, as evidenced by their action in the matter, spells. The policy of the Government of Bombay against which the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has appealed to the Government of India is so radically wrong and ill-conceived and the attitude they have displayed towards the representation of the Chamber so unreasonable and unwise that a strong and emphatic protest on behalf of the public is urgently called for. It is amazing that the Government of Sir George Lloyd, who has time and again expressed his solicitude for the industrial development of the Presidency, should persist in a policy which is bound most prejudicially to affect that development. Sir George Lloyd's Government propose to give, to one single concern, the monopoly of the whole quantity of the water available at two places, that is, about 220 million gallons of water a day. The enormity of giving away the monopoly of such an enormous quantity to a single concern to the exclusion of all pioneers of future industrial enterprise, can be guaged by comparing this quantity with that of the daily supply of only 40 million gallons of water for the whole Bombay—a quantity which supplies the needs of twelve million people, eighty five cotton mills, the Port Trust including the outgoing steamers, the two large railways and all kinds of other industries. Is it possible to believe that any single concern, whatever the number of factories it proposes to start, can utilise such an enormous quantity of water? It is clear that it cannot be so much the need of water which prompts the fortunate concern to apply for the monopoly as the securing of the latter for its own factories through the monopoly of water supply. The Indian Merchants' Chamber—in the able and vigorous representation which it has made—stands on very firm ground when it contends that "such a monopoly effectively eliminates the possibility of other factories establishing themselves in the industrial areas of Kalyan and Neral and in proximity to the power houses of the Hydro-Electric Companies, as the use of the tail waters will be denied to such factories as will not be able to take advantage of the power supply." Is it to the advantage of the country that such a position should be created by the action of the Government?

The Industrial Commission, after careful investigation, recommended an active policy, on the part of Government, of stimulating the industrial expansion of the country and urged a large increase of expenditure for the creation of special Government departments to secure the object in view. The Secretary of State and the Government of India have accepted this policy and a special department for helping industries has been created in Bombay as in other provinces. Is the very first act of this department in Bombay to be the endorsement of a proposal which is bound to check the industrial expansion of the country in a locality where water, electric power, and land could be had at a minimum of cost and this at a time when the larger interests of this City demand the grandual removal of all industries outside its area? Do Sir George Lloyd's Government realise the irony of the situation? Moreover, they have to explain to what extent the public exchequer benefits, if at all it benefits, by this unwarranted sacrifice of the future industrial development of the country? As the Chamber points out, the price of the water that would be supplied to the monopolist firm works out to about rupee one for six million gallons as compared to annas eight for 1,000 gallons charged in Bombay, that is, nearly three thousand times less than the rate prevalent in Bombay! Not less objectionable is the fact that the monopoly is to be practically of a permanent character. The duration of the monopoly is no doubt proposed to terminate with the Hydro-Electric license, that is, after sixty years, but there is no reason to believe that the license of a public utility company such as the Hydro-Electric Company will not be renewed, though on terms more favourable to the State; so that the monopolist firm will get a fresh lease at every renewal of the license. Such a quasi-permanent monopoly has never been heard of, although the State may feel justified in granting a monopoly in respect of a nascent industry for a limited period of five to ten years. Not the least grave defect of the Government action to which the Chamber has drawn attention is the absence of any safeguards which are always provided for in licenses given to public utility companies such as Gas, Electric Light or Tramway Companies and Railways. These safeguards take the form of an obligation on the part of the licenseees to treat all applicants alike, not to levy a rate higher than the maximum fixed by Government for their supply and to give supply to each and every applicant. In the absence of such wholesome and necessary provisions, the proposed monopolist firm will have the power of refusing supply to any applicant whose industry it does not like to see started, although nearly 200 million gallons may be running to waste in the river. In the words of the Chamber "the wholly unwarranted and unfair monopoly if given will have the disastrous effect of blocking industrial enterprize in that area and placing its direction in the hands of an all-powerful syndicate which would thus be invested with powers of a nature which it is not desirable in public interest to entrust to any single individual concern."

How far the Government of Sir George Lloyd are from realising the danger of the step they propose to take is revealed by a most undignified and ill-judged remark which they have made in the course of their reply to the Chamber's first representation. They say "if members of the Association have in view any water needing industry, they have only to apply to the company which has every interest in developing the area and utilising all the water as soon as possible." To this the Chamber has given the only spirited retort possible that it "should have been credited with sufficient intelligence to appreciate this self-evident proposition." We trust, however, Government have realised the error of their action and we hope they will reconsider their decision, in view especially of the protests which have already been made by the public bodies which have the industrial growth of this Presidency at heart. At all events, the suggestion of the Chamber that the proposal to give a monopoly of this nature, on which the future of the industrial enterprize in the Presidency largely depends, should at least be postponed till the time the new Councils come into being, deserves to be accepted. It is an eminently sound view which the Chamber takes that the new Council and the Indian Minister should be given an opportunity of laying down the policy of creating monopolies of this kind and it will be neither fair nor conducive to the best interests of the Presidency unnecessarily to hurry up a decision on such a vital issue, on which public opinion is diametrically opposed to that of the Executive, and to tie down the hands of the reformed Council and its Indian Minister practically for all time to come, when within a few months they are to come into official existence. A word more. There is a suspicion in the public mind that the purpose of granting the monopoly in question is to foster the interests of European industrialists. We have no doubt the suspicion is unfounded and we wish to make it clear that our protest as well as, we have no doubt, the protest of the Chamber, against the monopoly is not prompted by any racial consideration but is based on the principle that "it is wrong to give a monopoly of such a nature to an individual concern as to place the latter in a position to dictate terms to other industrial concerns." Even if the firm in question were an Indian one, our protest would remain. The monopoly is indefensible in itself.

LORD SINHA CORRECTS HIMSELF.

A commission of three Moderates, consisting of Messrs. B. S. Kamat, D. G. Dalvi and G. K. Gadgil, have obtained for us a correction from Lord Sinha. "I never said", remarked his lordship to these gentlemen, "'do not co-operate with the Extremists'. I have been misreported." What was it then that his lordship said? These words: "Do not combine or coalesce with the Extremists so long as their ideals and methods are different from your own." Are we right in saying that his lordship advised conditional boycott, to last till there was an identification of ideals and methods? "All sections of the people" added his lordship by way of a quotable after-thought making for the peace of all men, "ought, no doubt, to co-operate." Kind words are more than coronets. We confess we are rather puzzled as to the practical application of conditional boycott and general co-operation. As a theoretic conception of duties, we may split hairs over these two profound maxims of Moderate conduct. How are they to work? Where does co-operation end and combination begin? Taking his lordship's correction, especially the *obiter dictum* regarding universal co-operation for all, Mr. Basu becomes a reactionary back-number who advises co-operation only in certain circumstances. As a matter of fact, it was the spirit of Mr. Basu's concession that mitigated the bad impression of his lordship's interdict. Lawyers invariably speak with qualifications and exceptions when they lay down general rules, and Lord Sinha must, in our opinion, have been a little absent-minded as he generalised. To come back to the original report of his lordship. The Associated Press reported that he was against the co-operation of Moderates and Extremists. The "Bengalee" report which we published later contained this passage:

> Referring to the party differences Lord Sinha said that personally he was *against the Moderates co-operating with the Extremists*. They had heard a lot both here and in England about the two great parties in India, commonly called the Moderates and Extremists. They had also heard that there was no vital difference between the two and that whatever difference was there was only in name.
>
> He had also heard of a suggested compromise and that the two parties should *coalesce*. He was, however, of opinion that the difference was not merely in name, but of a fundamental character.

The italics are ours. Here there is a distinct piece of advice against two possibilities: one about co-operation, the other about coalescence. Lord Sinha avers, in effect, that the first remark was due to misreporting; it was an interpolation perhaps of the faithful Moderate organ that gave it. The counsel against "coalescence" does occur in the original report and Lord Sinha has amplified his meaning with the words "so long as their ideals and methods are different from your own." Whether actually the advice about co-operation occurred at the time of the entertainment, or not, has after his lordship's disavowal become immaterial. The worst that the sceptic may say is that his lordship in a mood of absent-minded exuberance over the power and perfection of his party, used those words. The best that may be said is that the reporters went wrong and put in lordship's mouth words he never uttered and which he has entirely repudiated. We accept that, after his lordship's contradiction by proxy, the burden of the song was merely against coalescence. We wish that his lordship did not take twelve days to make the meaning clear, and confided his real meaning, on the eve of his departure, to his three suitors, Messrs. Kamat, Dalvi and Gadgil.

Now we have to judge his lordship by the spirit of the advice touching non coalescence. As it is a confoundingly novel and subtle thing,—this word coalescence or combination—we would go by the spirit of its application. Of the two capital instances of his lordship, only the Punjab affair was strictly political. The Moderates might, according to rule, co-operate, but not combine. Apply the two courses to the next step of reparation for the Punjab, and the distinction becomes invisible to the unaided eye. Again his lordship, together with his mildly dissenting henchman, was "abundantly satisfied" with the manner in which non-officials had been appointed in the Rules Committee. It was really due to the spirit which appreciates neither combination nor co-operation between the two parties in matters of national importance with the Government, that his lordship praised Government action. Co-operation is, apparently, permissible, but not obligatory when Nationalists are concerned. The matter could have been settled properly by the inclusion of Nationalists without the risk of "coalescence." The result of this languid hostility to the Congress, is that Government also have, with the certainty of approval, gone the length of boycotting Nationalists. In effect, this subtlety about combination as against co-operation is devastating enough and does not improve matters by an iota. In permitting "co-operation," his lordship will not even silence critics who were offended by the first report of his speech. Mr. Basu gave the credit of getting the Declaration of August 20, incorporated in the Act, to the poor Extremist; so that the Extremist too can do good without coalescence—rather a reconciling thought. Lord Sinha's correction reminds us of Sir Auckland Geddes' protest at the last great strike in Britain. The workers heard it from Sir Auckland that his terms were "definite"; he afterwards urged that what was said was the word "definitive." The strike was precipitated, though Sir Auckland could have got half-a-dozen professors to explain the differences between the two words. Lord Sinha's trouble is over the distinction between co-operation and combination. The practical outcome of the distinction we see in his lordship's approval of the official decision regarding the Rules Committee. Lord Sinha's correction merely gives his party a means of juggling, in defence, with words and ideas, without any real injunction to them to co-operate with Nationalists even as Government are co-operating with Moderates.

Notes of the Day.

Hunger-Strikers Released.

The hunger-strikers in Mountjoy jail have been released. The decision was hailed with indescribable cheering and the "release of the prisoners is viewed as one of the most signal evidences in history of the power of national solidarity." The decision was also an evidence of humane wisdom, credit for which is ascribed to General Macready. But what was the spirit in which Ministers answered questions in Parliament regarding the condition of strikers? It was described as an attempted suicide and the conception will be complete if the discharged men are prosecuted for the crime of attempting to commit suicide. It is legally open for the Irish Government to do it, but the decision of General Macready shows that there are considerations greater than legal obstinacy when the issue is one of life and death. But is it all an indication of a "dramatic change of policy"? There was the threat of a labour strike in Ireland, and it is to be hoped that without material deterrents of that kind, the Irish Executive will know where to stop in the incarceration of prisoners who are aggrieved for the refusal of adequate trial.

The Sleeper Awakened.

The Imperial Citizenship Association has after a prolonged period of lying low, come up with the counsel of patience. We are cheered by the sign of animation on the part of this Association. The joint secretaries in view of "several enquiries" about the position of Indians in East Africa, say that the matter causes the greatest anxiety and that the Association is fully alive to it. The expression of grave concern is pleasing to us, especially when we recall the record of omissions that lies to its credit. Except for associating itself, with the mission of Mr. Andrews, what it has done towards educating or focussing public opinion, we have not known. Mr. Andrews is no doubt preparing a detailed account of his studies, and the Association appears in the interval with counsel of patience and fortitude. We ask if the Committee did not know enough of the seriousness of the position in East Africa from his articles in the press, to justify the organisation of meetings and the publication of a few pamphlets as reprints, while he was still on his mission. They may take a high altitude of moral composure by holding judgment in suspense, but they are not serving the public rightly by emerging at the last stage "begging the public" to await developments, in full confidence of their alert interest. Supineness cannot be atoned for by fussy supplications that the public ought to do what they have been doing, namely, holding their patience.

Amazing.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from a Karachi correspondent giving particulars of a case of high-handedness on the part of the staff of the North-Western Railway. That even Indian women, holding 1st class tickets, should not have been spared the inconvenience and indignities of being compelled to move from compartment to compartment and that too at dead of night, simply to suit the whims of two European military officers, who thought it below their dignity to travel in a first class compartment, in which there were Indians, shows how contemptuously some of the railway companies in this country treat Indian passengers. The correspondent says that he and his companions were thrust out, with the aid of the police and under the threats of arrest, from the reserved second class compartments which they were occupying and the station authorities did not even care to provide them with accommodation elsewhere and that in consequence they had to resort to a third class servants' compartment and to remain there the whole night standing! And, all this because the two "military officers" could not brook the presence of Indians in their compartment! Will any honourable member of Council bring this case to the notice of Government and the Railway Board and get an explanation of the amazing conduct of the Railway authorities?

Postal Irregularities.

The Postal Department would do well to take early steps to put its house in order. The Department is being run on lines which do not take into account the enormous growth of traffic since the war and the change of business habits and ideas among the public. The first signs of a breakdown of the administrative machinery occurred during the closing year of the war, but the public overlooked the shortcomings of the Department in view of the dislocation caused by the prevailing influenza epidemic. Since then, however, very little has been done by the authorities to renovate the machinery and strengthen the staff adequately in order to cope with the swelling volume of traffic. The authorities perhaps imagine that the public, accustomed as they have been so long to excuse the shortcomings of the Department in view of war conditions and the epidemic, will continue to put up with the delays and irregularities for any length of time. But the public are in no mood to do so since the Department has had ample time to put its house in order. It is not in Bombay alone that the public are tired of the scandalous postal irregularities, but in Calcutta and many other leading cities there is the same outcry against the unbusinesslike administration of the Department. The Calcutta papers are flooded with complaints, in the same manner as here. One of the correspondents pointed out ruefully the other day that he sent a V.-P. parcel from Ambala on the 24th December and up-to-date, viz., April 10th, he had not received the money, which he learnt, had been paid by the addressee on February 2nd. The Postal authorities should wake up from their slumber.

SITUATION IN GERMANY.

IMPENDING CIVIL WAR.

OPEN PREPARATIONS BY JUNKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 18.

Berlin.—The Junkers and Sparticists are openly preparing for civil war and are accumulating war material, aeroplanes, and gas bombs. The Junkers are planning to isolate and starve out Berlin and industrial cities. Estate-owners of Pomeramia are already holding back produce. Munich will possibly be the scene of the next revolt.

FEAR OF REACTIONARY COUP IN GERMANY.

LORD DERBY'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 18.

Paris.—M. Millerand, to-day, announced that Lord Derby had presented information tending to confirm the fears of a fresh reactionary coup in Germany, and he had asked France to participate with Britain in making strong representations regarding Germany's failure to carry out the disarmament.

UNREST IN GERMANY.

MUELLER WARNS REACTIONARIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. at 2-0 p.m. April 16.

Berlin.—In the National Assembly, Von Mueller said that danger still threatened, especially in Pomerania and Silesia where the Baltic troops were quartered. He warned the reactionaries that the general strike would be repeated, if a repetition of the Kapp adventure were attempted. He condemned the ambition entertained by reactionary supporters of the officers corps to establish a military dictatorship, which he declared was quite impossible in Germany.

MAJOR EHRHARDT.

ARREST ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 18.

BERLIN.—In the National Assembly, Gessler, Minister of Defence, announced that he had ordered the arrest of Major Ehrhardt, commander of the Baltic naval forces, a portion of whom where being conveyed to Muenster, where they would be disbanded and disarmed, forcibly if necessary. The news from Pomerania was most serious. He warned the Conservatives that Government troops could not leave Ruhr until all arms had been surrendered.

LORD JELLICOE.

APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 18.

It is officially announced that Lord Jellicoe has been appointed Governor of New Zealand.

NORTHAMPTON BY-ELECTION

COALITION LIBERAL WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 17.

The following is the result of the by-election at Northampton:—

Mr. C. A. McCurdy (Coalition Liberal)	... ...	... 16,650
Miss Bondfield (Labour)		... 13,279

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP

RESULTS OF SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 18.

The following are the results of semi-final round of the Football Association Cup:—

'Aston Villa beat Chelsea by three goals to one at Sheffield.

Huddersfield Town beat Bristol City by two goals to one at Chelsea.

DAVIS CUP RE-DRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 18.

SYDNEY.—The following is a redraw for the Davis Cup:—

First round:—(A) South Africa v. Holland; (B) France v. America; Canada and British Isles byes.

Second round:—Canada v. winners of (A) British Isles v. winners of (B).

HUNGER STRIKERS' RELEASE.

GENERAL MACREADY RESPONSIBLE.

EVIDENCE OF NATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 0.15 a.m. April 18.

Indescribable cheering followed the announcement of the release of the hunger-strikers from the Mountjoy gaol. Women fainted and access to the prison was impossible, owing to the huge jubilating throngs. It is understood that General Macready was mainly responsible for producing a dramatic reversal of the policy and that he informed, Lord French on his arrival that he must be given a clear field in his new position of the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. The release of the prisoners is viewed as one of the most signal evidences in the history of the power of national solidarity.

FIERCE RIOTING IN LONDON DERRY.

BETWEEN UNIOUNISTS AND SINN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 17.

Fierce rioting occurred yesterday evening in Londonderry, near the prison, between Unionists and Sinn Feiners. The military and police fixed bayonets and separated the rival crowds.

MILITARY RAID IN DUBLIN.

MANY ARRESTS IN POOR QUARTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 18.

A big military raid on many houses in the poor quarter of Dublin took place at two this morning. Numerous arrests were made.

FIRING IN DUBLIN.

3 KILLED: SEVERAL WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 18.

The police and military while dispersing a crowd at Milton Malbay in Ireland to-day who were celebrating the release of the prisoners in Dublin were fired on from the crowd. The troops returned fire and it is reported that three men were killed and others wounded.

NAVAL COMMISSION'S REPORT

ADOPTED BY COUNCIL OF AMBASSADORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 15.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 18.

The Council of Ambassadors has adopted the Naval Commission's report as regards Germany handing over the floating dock tonnage of which the commission has discovered 192,000 tons.

KITCHENER-FRENCH CONTROVERSY.

A NEW DOCUMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 0.15 a.m. April 18.

The articles in the "Evening Standard," giving extracts from Sir George Arthur's "Life of Kitchener," deal with an interview between Lord Kitchener and Sir John French on April 14, 1915, at which, according to Mr. Asquith, Sir John French assured, Lord Kitchener that he had enough ammunition for the next advance. Sir George contributes a new document, quoting a letter written by Sir John French on May 2, 1915, in which he says:—"Ammunition will be all right."

Dealing with the War Office record on the supply of munitions, Sir George says that Lord Kitchener complained of the absence of all machinery producing munitions. He declares that the War Office, and not Sir John French, first proposed the use of high explosive for fieldguns but a hesitating reply was received from France. It was Lord Kitchener, who called in Lord Moulton, who acquired and transferred to England, the Toluol factory, established by the Germans at Rotterdam.

SIR. J. HEATON'S SUCCESSOR.

MR. CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 17.

Mr. Charles Gordon Hill Fawcett, I.C.S., has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court Bombay in succession to Sir John Heaton.

PRICE OF SUGAR.

INCREASE FORESHADOWED.

POOR CUBAN CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 18.

The Food Ministry foreshadows an increase in the price of sugar. It is understood that owing to the fact that contracts for supplies were made well ahead, Great Britain has been independent of the Cuban crop for which a big price is demanded. Britain has hitherto been living more or less on stocks and these now becoming exhausted makes rise in price inevitable. The rise will probably be two pence, per pound making sugar a shilling per pound. It is pointed out that dependence on Cuban supplies would have meant the present payment of eighteenpence per pound with early increase owing to the present Cuban crop being poor.

COMBATING PRICES.

BEEF AT COST PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 17.

New York.—With a view to checking the upward trend of prices in consequence of the strike, Government is distributing twelve million pounds of beef at the cost price. The strike is spreading to longshoremen, necessitating embargoes on freights thus affecting export shipping. Hitherto, no passenger lines have postponed the sailngs.

TO CHECK INFLATION OF PRICES.

SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMEND FIXING RETAIL PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 18.

The Sub-Committee on Profiteering recommends system of fixing the retail prices as between manufacturers, wholesaler, retailer and consumer. The Committee finds that fixation tends to check undue inflation of prices in times of scarcity.

COLONIAL BUDGETS.

DISCUSSIONS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT UNDESIRABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 18.

In the Commons Sir J. D. Rees suggested that Governor of Nyassaland should be instructed to delay the imposition of export duty on cotton until Parliament had approved the levying of export duty on raw products from the British possessions.

Col. Amery, replying, doubted the desirability of Parliaments discussing the budgets of the British Colonies and Protectorates before they could be approved.

SIR P. PERRY—PURCHASER OF SLOUGH DEPOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 18.

It was announced in the Commons yesterday that the purchaser of the Slough Depot is Sir Percival Perry, European representative of the Ford Company.

AMERICAN COPYRIGHT LAW.

EXTENDED TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 17.

Washington.—President Wilson has signed a proclamation giving the American Copyright Law protection to all British subjects except subjects in the Dominions.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

TO MEET IN 1921.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 18.

Lord Milner has announced that the Imperial Conference will probably meet in 1921.

FRATRICIDE IN BAGDAD.

AMIR OF HAIL MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 18.

BAGDAD, April 16.—Saud Ibn Rashid, Amir of Hail, is reported to have been murdered by Abdullah Ibn Tallah. Both murderer and his victim are the great grandsons of Abdullah Ibn Ali. Abdullah Ib Tallah is also said to have been murdered by Amir Saud's men. The news is not improbable as past history of the family full of similar episodes. It is stated that Abdullah Ibn Mitas, son of Sauds eldest brother, has succeeded to Saud.

CHEAP MOTOR SPIRIT.

UNLIMITED SUPPLY EXPECTED.

MAHUA TREE MOST SUITABLE SOURCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 18.

Professor Dixon, Fuel expert of the Manchester University, does not doubt that the researches which are proceeding will shortly yield an unlimited supply of cheap motor-spirit composed of vegetable alcohol mingled with denzole or ether. The mahua tree grown in India is, he says, probably the most suitable source of alcohol. Extensive manufacture will start as soon as the Government decides the method of making alcohol undrinkable.

MAJOR CLOETE TRAGEDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 18.

"The Times" learns from New York that the relatives of Reverend Jackman, who was recently sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in Assam for shooting Major Cloete, have telegraphed for information with regard to the circumstances attending the tragedy. They are desirous of assisting Mrs. Jackman who is believed to be without money. They are convinced that there is some mistake in the conviction of murder or that Reverend Jackman suffered to such an extent as to become mentally irresponsible. According to the relatives, Mrs. Jackman has a strong character and is not considered likely to be either frivolous or unstable in any environment.

DEATH OF MR. F. H. LUCAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 18.

The death is announced of Mr. Francis Herman Lucas, C.B., C.V.O., India Office.

[Mr. F. H. Lucas, C.B., (1911); C.V.O., (1917); was Financial Secretary to the India Office which he entered in 1901. He was Assistant Private Secretary to Lord George Hamilton 1902-3; to Rt. Hon. St. John Brodrick, M.P., 1903-5; and to Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P. 1905-7; Principal Private Secretary to Viscount Morley 1909-10, to the Marquess of Crewe 1910-15 and to Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., 1915-17.]

CABLE ITEMS.

CAPETOWN.—The death of Hamilton Goold Adams has occurred here.

London, April 17th.—The Bank rate has been changed to seven per cent.

TEHERAN.—The Caspian Fleet of fifteen ships has accepted the disarmament an internment by Persia. Admiral Sergeieff who resisted internment, had been deposited at Baku. The Democratic Party at Tabriz, encouraged by the Germans, has expelled Swedish police officers.

Berlin.—The Government has brought in fifteen tanks and twenty motor machine-guns to guard public buildings fearing a reactionary coup.

Amsterdam.—A message from Amerongen states that the ex-Kaiserin is suffering from heart trouble but that her condition is not disquieting

Lloyds learns that a mail steamship from Tuapse to Sabat has fallen and has been destroyed by fire.

(Continued from Column 6.)

one knows that he had nothing to do with the intrigue that was responsible for its inception. Sir George Lloyd had taken over charge of the Governorship only a few weeks before Mr. Horniman was deported, and there is reason to believe that, if he could have helped it, he would have avoided inaugurating his *régime* by an official act of so indefensible and reactionary a character. But the sin of his predecessor—and his colleagues—was visited upon him. The "Government of Bombay", in fact, consisted of the self-same individuals, minus His Excellency, against whom Mr. Horniman had waged his righteous crusade. They include, I may mention in passing, some of the worst reactionaries in all India. It is this self-same "Government of Bombay"—again excluding Sir George Lloyd, who has proved himself to be a popular and progressive ruler—to whose tender mercies, apparently, Mr. Montagu proposes to continue to expose Mr. Horniman indefinitely. The matter is *not* "entirely one in His Excellency's discretion"—Sir George Lloyd is afflicted with a host of councillors who are notoriously hostile to Mr. Horniman, and who were largely responsible for the very Order which it is now sought to be undone.

Mr. Montagu's Duty.

Moreover, does Mr. Montagu seriously propose to abrogate the functions of revision and supervision that pertain to his office as Secretary of State? Has he learnt nothing from the manner in which he was served by the Indian Bureaucracy, on his own admission, in regard to the Punjab Tragedy? Mr. Montagu, and through him the British Parliament and public, were kept in ignorance, for an unconscionable period of time, of the revolting antics of Dyer and O'Dwyer—thanks to the sensitive reticence of the Indian Bureaucracy. But his faith in the rectitude and infallibility of that corporation remains apparently undimmed and undiminished. How long is this tragic caricature of Ministerial responsibility for India to Parliament to be perpetuated?—"India."

BURMA REFORMS SCHEME.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

SIR R. CRADDOCK ON KHILAFAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MAYMYO, April 17.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, addressing the Legislative Council to-day, communicated to it the decision of the Government of India to allot the total profits of rice control to Burma on certain conditions. His Honour also informed the Council that the revision of pay of the establishments was being undertaken and that he service to which increases had not yet been given would not lose by delay.

Touching on the Burma Reforms Scheme, Sir Reginald Craddock appealed for co-operation of all shades of opinion to ensure the success of the scheme and to help Burma on the road to self-Government, and further discussed the position of Indians in the province. After pointing out the right and privileges enjoyed by hem, the Lieut.-Governor insisted in laying down that the enjoyment of these advantages imposed obligations also and that the atmosphere of this province should not be disturbed by purely Indian controversies with which this province was not concerned. The Indians were entitled to their own opinions and sentiments, but they should respect the hospitality which they enjoyed in Burma and do nothing which might import matters and rancour into a country where none such existed.

"MEANINGLESS THREATS OF NON-CO-OPERATION."

Referring to the Khilafat question his Honour said: "I congratulate the Mahomedans of Burma on the moderation and restraint with which they recently conducted their Khilafat meetings. I hope they will continue in this course of moderation, and will not permit themselves to indulge in worst denunciations of the British Government and meaningless threats of withdrawal of co-operation. I think that they are far too sensible to embark on any course which involves the cutting of their own throats in a vain attempt to spite Government. They know that everything possible has been done to bring their sentiments and sympathies to the notice of those charged with the stupendous task of settling the destinies of the heterogeneous races of those countries which made war against Great Britain and her Allies and they must loyally accept the decisions which may be ultimately announced in the certainty that they will continue to enjoy and to observe the precepts of their own religion, a liberty which is guarranteed to every citizen of the British Empire in respect of his own religious faith. Temporal and secular changes are not going to shake the foundations of any great religion, which must stand or fall, not upon the boundaries of Kingdoms but on the purity of its tenets and the faith of its followers."

His Honour closed his address with a tribute to the work of the Secretaries to the Government.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED THIS SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 18.

In the Commons replying to Commander Wedgwood, Mr. Montagu stated that the despatch containing the final proposals of the Government of India with regard to constitutional reforms in Burma was now en route for England. He had allowed prior publication in India and Burma in order to elicit public opinion. He hoped to introduce a Bill this session, but he was unable at present to indicate the exact date.

CEYLONESE REFORMS.

PROVISIONAL PROPOSALS NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 17.

Mr. Montagu was present in the Commons to-day He was cheered on entering.

Replying to Mr. Ben Spoor, Col. Amery stated that the Governor and Attorney General of Ceylon had arrived in London, but Lord Milner had not yet had an opportunity of discussing the question of constitutional reforms with them. He did not think it would be advantageous to publish the provisional proposals, but gave an assurance that no final steps would be taken without giving the Commons further information.

EVENTS ON ASSAM FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 18.

Presiding to-day at a lecture by Lieut.-Col J. Shakespear in London on the recent events on Assam frontier, General Sir E. G. Barrow said that many officers had done admirable work on the north-east frontier of India and had as much limelight been directed on the north-east as on the north-west frontier, the public would have known more names of men who had done service of exceptional value for the Government of India

"A HUGE POLITICAL CAMOUFLAGE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, April 17.

The "Rangoon Mail" representing Indian and Congress interests denounces the Burma Reform Scheme as a huge political camouflage which does not fulfil for Burma the clauses of the declaration of August 20th 1917. The system of three Executive Council Committees is regarded as less favourable than Sir Reginald Craddock's four boards with non-official presidents and the power, to refer matters in dispute to a full Council is condemned as useless, as Burma will be in in a proportion of two against five officials and Europeans.

MR. HORNIMAN AND MR. MONTAGU.

BY SYUD HOSSAIN.

The strikingly able and just article, entitled "The House of Repentance", that appeared in the last issue of "India" will serve, it is to be hoped, to draw the attention of the British public to the case of Mr. Horniman. The matter is one which no one concerned for the good repute of British rule in India can afford to ignore or neglect, for, apart from the grave personal wrong done to a distinguished and courageous publicist, it involves a principle of vital importance.

Mr. Horniman's case presents, at this moment, a twofold aspect: in relation to "the Government of Bombay" and in relation to Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India. The facts under the first head show the Indian bureaucracy at its most characteristic. Briefly, they are that one fine morning Mr. Horniman, who but a few days before had undergone a serious operation, was forcibly seized by the myrmidons of the Bombay Government, put on board a ship, and "deported" to England, under the provisions of the Indian Defence. No explanation of the outrage was vouchsafed by the benevolent bureaucrats, either to Mr. Horniman personally or to the Indian public, which held and holds him in the deepest affection and respect as an uncompromising champion of Indian rights and liberties. It is not an irrelevant detail, however, that in his capacity as editor of the most powerful newspaper in India—the "Bombay Chronicle"—Mr. Horniman had felt it his duty, for several years previously, as occasion demanded, to subject the various super-sensitive and, in their own estimation, infallible gentlemen who constituted the "Government of Bombay" to well-merited castigation for their numerous official sins of omission and commission. It was well known, to put it mildly, that the "Government of Bombay," individually and collectively, were not consumed with an overpowering partiality in favour of Mr. Horniman!

Unfounded Accusation.

That was the sole explanation of the Bombay Government's *coup* with which the Indian public had to content itself until, in May last, Mr. Montagu from his place in the House of Commons made a certain statement detailing, on the authority, no doubt, of the "Government of Bombay", certain charges against Mr. Horniman. It is not too much to say that no more unfounded accusation assailing the honour of a British citizen has ever been made by a responsible Minister of the Crown in Parliament; every single one of the so-called "charges" against Mr. Horniman with which the Secretary of State was crammed by Indian officialdom has since been proved to have been false. The facts are all on record for anyone who cares to know them. Yet Mr. Montagu has not offered to make any amends either to Mr. Horniman, or to the House of Commons which he unwittingly misled, or to the people of India who have passed hundreds of resolutions at meetings held in every part of the country, and at the last session of the Indian National Congress, demanding that Mr. Horniman shall be allowed to return to India. Mr. Montagu has not even felt impelled as yet to vindicate his own personal honour. About the time I left India, a few weeks ago, there was a general impression, fostered by the many friends who have faith in Mr. Montagu, that now that he had been put in possession of the true facts—by Mr. Jinnah, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle", among others—he would not hesitate to do the right thing. When will he move?

Characteristic.

The last letter that Mr. Horniman has received from the India Office, published in the last issue of "India", furnishes an invaluable commentary (of the unconscious variety) on the mentality and methods of that venerable institution. There is more in it than meets the eye, and it is necessary to reproduce it *in extenso* before one can do justice to its witty—and pregnant—brevity. It runs as follows:—

India Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

22nd January, 1920.

Sir,—I am desired by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 15th. His Majesty's Proclamation applies only to India. The Secretary of State has throughout given the same answer to the enquiries he has received regarding your case, namely, that the Order which applied to you was made by the Governor of Bombay, and that so long as the Government of Bombay thinks it necessary to enforce it, he will support that Government.

I am to add that he communicated with His Excellency the Governor informing him that an application to return to India has been received from you, and that the matter is entirely one in His Excellency's discretion.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ALAN PARSONS.

B. G. Horniman, Esq.

Who is Responsible?

"*His Majesty's Proclamation applies only to India*"—is very, very subtle. Is not Mr. Horniman *now* in England? The phrases "*Governor of Bombay*" and "Government of Bombay" in the India Office communication need to be differentiated, as well as to be separately elucidated. "The Governor of Bombay" who nominally "made the Order" was Sir George Lloyd, but every-

(Continued in Column 4.)

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

SYSTEMATICALLY ROBBED OF THEIR RIGHTS.

HON. MR. A. R. ALLIDINA'S ACCOUNT.

The Hon. Mr. Abdul Rasul Allidina Visram, who is a member of the Legislative Council in British Africa and has got vast vested interests there, was interviewed by our representative on the burning questions of the day which vitally affect the interests of Indians in that Colony. His firm was founded there in the year 1877 by Mr. Allidina Visram, the father of Mr. Abdul Rasul, and it is interesting to note that he fitted out the caravan for Stanley in his search after Dr. Livingstone.

Mr. Abdul Rasul said he perfectly agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Andrews about the East African problem, and the Indians there were thankful to him for all what he had done. For the information of those Indians who did know that problem thoroughly he made the following statement:

HISTORY OF INDIAN COLONY.

There is no authentic data of the beginning of Indian Colonization on Zanzibar coast, but Indian traders were said to have been trading when Vaco da Gama was passing Zanzibar Coast on his first voyage to India. There is no doubt that Indians have been trading and living on the Zanzibar Coast for the last 300 years and more. They are the pioneers of East Africa and it is due to their presence in Zanzibar that the British consulate was first established in Zanzibar and the British East Africa Coy. was formed and got trading concessions from the Sultan of Zanzibar. Zanzibar is an island, but the Coast line on the mainland from Kilwa to Kismayu extending over 600 miles also formed part of the sultanate of Zanzibar. The portion now forming British East Africa was leased to the Foreign Office in 1895, who took over administration as a Protectorate. A railway was built from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, and the Colony was opened for settlement in 1902: European settlers began to pour in since then. The Foreign Office reserved the best agricultural land for Europeans from K.I.U. (mile 275) to Fort Ternan (mile 525). This being highland Plateau it was considered fit for European settlement and Indians who were the pioneers of East Africa were debarred from acquiring land there.

LAND ORDINANCE 1902.

The Land Ordinance, 1902, was first enacted and land for agricultural purposes began to be distributed. The sale of land was in two shapes: (1) Free-hold and (2) Leasehold. There were no restrictions on the holders of freehold land for sale, transfer mortgage, etc., and a European applicant could obtain land and then could sell some of it to Indians. In leasehold grants the conditions were somewhat different. Only a nominal annual rent was fixed for leasehold property and development of land was insisted upon and transfer sale and mortgage of this property was subject to the consent of his Excellency the Governor. Here also a European landholder could sell his land to Indians subject of course to his Excellecy's consent, but Government invariably refused consent for sale of Highland Plateau from Europeans to Asiatics. Protests from Indians, however, sometimes compelled the Government to sanction such sales.

NEW LAND ORDINANCE, 1915.

The Government realizing that they cannot lawfully withhold consent hurriedly introduced "new Land Ordinance" in 1915 empowering the Land Officer and his Excellency to exercise "Veto" on sales of land from Europeans to Asiatics. This ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council in 1915 when East Africa was placed under "Martial Law" and at the time when no Indian member was on the Legislative Council. Indian Associations, the only existing political bodies, were under surveillance of military Int. Departments at the time, and no individual or political association could protest against the Ordinance. This new ordinance practically stopped and debarred Indians from acquiring agricultural lands on the Highland Plateau. In the Low Land (which comprised the sea belt and regions of Lake Victoria Nyanza) lands were also given to Europeans. In this case injustice was done to Indians. When the Highland was reserved for Europeans it is but a natural inference that Low Lands should be reserved for Indians. Here also lands were not given to Indians when they applied, and when they were given to Indians they were not given more than 50 acres. This area is too small. Every inch of Indian farm is cultivated, whereas the Europeans who have taken up large blocks of land have not been able to develope their lands. Charges have been laid against the Indians that they remit all their earnings to India, but our fault finders are unable to show us what we should do with our earnings if we are not allowed to invest our money in that country. Whenever Indians bought property that belonged to Europeans the "Veto" was invariably exercised and racial prejudice is the cause of the hidden fangs of the "Veto". Consent to buy land in some cases have been given, but subject to ridiculous conditions. Government have asked the Indian buyers to enter into covenants not to allow the premises to be used as residence of Asiatics or as business premises by them. These arbitrary and iniquitous clauses naturally tend to depreciate the value of Indian holdings Europeans being fewer in number and possessing enormous business areas reserved for them, as also residential areas, do not care to pay that rent which an Asiatic would be willing to do.

Indians who have made East Africa their home and "land of their adoption" have been by slow degrees kept out from acquiring agricultural land. They are obliged to pay fancy price to Europeans who only obtained such land in Low Lands on mere applications. There are a number of Indian families in East Africa who have never visited India for three generations. No profession or no other branch of industry is left to them except trading and this being the only means of livelihood the field is over crowded Time has surely come when the colonial office and Government ought to throw open unoccupied lands for Asiatics.

PROFESSOR SIMPSON'S REPORT ON SANITATION.

The Government of East Africa invited Professor Simpson, a sanitary expert, to advise them on Town-planning to ensure the health of the community and generally to devise means to fight against epidemics. He advised that "Europeans" "Asiatics" and "African Location" should be separate and that between each area there must be a "neutral zone" or a "belt" which should divide the two locations. Acting on that advise the Government have introduced a bill in the Legislative Council for "segregation of Races" with the following heads.

1. (European) Residential Area.
2. (Asiatic) Residential Area.
3. (European) Commercial Area.
4. (Asiatic) Commercial Area.
5. Mixed Residential and Commercial.

But the bill is meeting with opposition from the Indian political associations and the general public (Indian) and also from reasonable Europeans who pointed out that the segregation scheme is impossible so long as you allow African or Asiatic servants to live on Europeans premises. If segregation is to be enforced it should be "thorough" and not haphazard. Further ownership of the property should not be limited to members of the race for whom the "Area" is set apart but should remain free from the racial bar.

EX-SOLDIER SETTLEMENT.

A scheme was devised by a commission sitting in E. A. as to how best to secure land for ex-soldiers. The commission had on its board all Europeans and they recommended that the country should have a closer British settlement. They had a political aim in their recommendation. No Indian witness was examined and their report was adopted by the Colonial Office in "Veto" and the best available area has been divided among British soldiers, some of whom have never served in British East Africa. They ignored the fact that in the beginning of the war Indian soldiers took prominent part in the defence of the country when the German army in German East Africa was in full strength. Indian soldiers in German East Africa lost their lives not in hundreds but in thousands. In the general advance Indian soldiers took prominent part which has been graciously and in fitting words acknowledged by the Right Hon. General Smuts who led the campaign against the Germans in German East Africa. The Indian Association complained bitterly against th policy and drew the attention of the Government of East Africa, but all was in vain. The only answer Government was able to give was that there was no available land and British soldiers would get the first chance and then the Africans. The Government of East Africa also gave the plea that the Indian Government is making provision for Indian soldiers. The British soldier had no more right in British East Africa than a French soldier. When land is distributed all soldiers who took part in the defensive and offensive operations in the East African campaign must have the right to share the land equally. There are still millions of acres of uncultivated land. It is up to the Government of East Africa to see that all soldiers are equally rewarded.

HOLDERS OF INDIAN DEGREES NOT RECOGNIZED.

One mus not forget that East Africa is a Protectorate. The pioneers were Indians and they greatly preponderate over the Europeans. Law graduates of the Indian Universities were the first to enter the profession of Law in East Africa. In the Courts of Law the litigants are mostly Indians. The Indian population number about 15,000, whereas the Europeans are only 5,000 and a little over, including Greeks, Italians, French and so on. Up till 1911 licenses were issued to law graduates of Indian Universities, but here also racial prejudice began to prevail and all of a sudden the High Court of East Africa issued a ruling that Barristers advocates and solicitors of the Supreme Courts of Judicature of England, Scotland and Ireland only will be allowed to practice. The Judicial Department took the lead and the medical soon followed in the wake of the Judicial. The principal medical officer ruled that holders of Diplomas recognized in the United Kingdom will only be allowed to practice in the medical line. Now with a large number of Indians the majority of whom barely live from hand to mouth medical assistance is a matter of serious concern. They cannot afford to pay the heavy bills of the European doctors who do not understand their manners, customs and language. The Indian associations have time out of number protested against this unjust law, but their protests have been of no avail.

GERMAN CURRENCY NOTES.

When the war broke out between England and Germany there were many Indians who were residents in German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory.) The German Government forcibly bought from Indians provision and cloth and every sort of necessaries of life and thrust on them German currency notes in payment. Later on, German East Africa was conquered and Indians, who were interned, succeeded in coming out to British East Africa with empty hands except what was left to them in the shape of empty shops, barren farms and German currency notes. These Indians had business relations with British East Africa and owed money to them and they offered these German Notes in payment. Some large firms had branches in German East Africa and there also they had to bring these German currency notes with them. England took over the administration first as a military occupation. Enemy property in East Africa has been realized by the custodian of "Enemy Property", though Indians have been applying to the Government of East Africa, but no assurance is forthcoming from any quarter that these enemy currency notes will be redeemed. The Government have issued a circular that the holders of German notes should send in their claim in respect of these notes stating how they came in possession of these notes and has further declared that this action of the Government should in no way be taken as meaning that the British Government will meet the claim. Of course, it is very difficult to understand Inter-National Law as regards the liability of the late Government and the mode as to how the succeeding Government should meet that liability, but one thing stands out as a clear feature that we have in East Africa a vast sum of money lying in the hands of the Government belonging to enemy subjects who were formerly residing in East Africa and who left property there.

RECENT "UNDESIRABLES" ORDINANCE.

Continuing, he said that recently there has been published a raport by the Economic Commission, and there has also been a movement to pass an ordinance for the removal of Undesirables. Mr. Andrews had spoken about these sufficiently and he would not trouble to dilate on them. The latter Act did not directly affect the Indians, but if it were passed there was every possibility of its being enforced to the detriment of Indian interests generally, and against Indians particularly. At present it is only in the form of a Bill and it will require strong agitation on the part of Indians here to put a stop to further proceedings.

AGITATION NECESSARY IN INDIA.

Asked if the problem of Indians in East Africa is a very acute one now he said:—The position is quite critical. The pressure of the White settlers is so heavy and their majority in the Council is so great that if there is no strong agitation in India, there is not the least doubt that the problem in East Africa will be similar to that of South Africa. The Government of India should make enquiries from time to time as to the status of Indians in that Colony, and the public bodies in India, like the Presidency Association, the Imperial Citizenship Association, etc., should get in touch with representative bodies in that Colony.

Asked what he thought should be done in the way of encouragement to Indian trad by the Government of India he said:—I strongly support the recommendations of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in his presidential address at the recent Industrial Congress held in Bombay, that the Government should appoint commercial attaches. I also support the demand of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that a Trade Commissioner should be sent to those parts to see how India trade could be developed there The Trade Commissioner from England has alread visited those parts, and India must make haste.

Asked if there are any possibilities for Indian professional men in German East Africa he said:—There is a great scope for Indian lawyers, traders, artisans and clerks and it is a new outlet altogether. We should, therefore, induce the lawyers and merchants to go to those parts and the Tanganyka Territory. We should also keep on a sharp look out in order that there may not be fresh grievances to the detriment of Indians. For the development of those territories it is absolutely essential that Indian trade should be given every encouragement, and Indians should be given the same opportunities as other settlers. In fact, if Great Britain wishes to get satisfactory results from the mandate which she holds from the powers, it is necessary that Indian trade should be allowed a free hand, and Indians should be placed on the same footing as other signatories of the Peace Treaty, and not treated as a subject race.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

STATEMENT OF POSITION IN PREPARATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following is issued by the Joint Secretaries, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association:—

Several inquiries have been made about the Indian position in East Africa. It is an undoubted fact that the position there causes the greatest anxiety and the Association is fully alive to it. But the Association is aware that the Government of India in communication with the Indian Office regarding the question. It must be added that Mr. Andrews who had been deputed by the Association to go to East and South Africa to study the problems on the spot, is now preparing a detailed statement of his impressions. In these circumstances, the Association begs the public to wait developments in patience. As soon as the full facts are available and the case is prepared, public meetings will be held in order to enable the public to express their opinion.

EAST AFRICAN QUESTION.

LORD MILNER AND MR. MONTAGU TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

The "Leader's" special cablegram says:—London April 14. Mr. Montagu and Lord Milner are receiving a deputation on Monday, the 19th instant on the East African Indian question. I understand the India Office is taking a strong attitude on the subject. Sir Edward Northey, Governor of East Africa Protectorates and other local administrators are now here.

CHIEF OF LAHARU ABDICATES CHIEFSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 18.

A Punjab Government Press Communique states:—

Nawab Sir Amir-Ud-Din Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.I.E. Chief of Laharu States for traditional and religious reasons has of his own free will tendered his abdication from the Chiefship of Laharu in favour of his eldest son Nawabzada Mirza Aiz-Ud-Din loyalty and services of Nawab Amir-ud-Ahmed Khan. The Government of India has accepted the abdication and in view of the Din Ahmad Khan, K.C.I.E., has sanctioned retention by him of the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 17.

In the course of his address as President of the Madras Provincial Khilafat Conference. Mr. Shaukat Ali speaking in Urdu said that for reasons of its own. England has changed its old policy of friendship with the Khalifa of Islam and forced Turkey into the powerful arms of Germany. He referred to India's help in the war and wanted England to take the matter in its own hand and have a round-table discussion with the representatives of the All-India Khilafat Committee, the Moslem League and the Congress. He said that Turkey must have all possessions she had before the war with guarantees taken from her that she would give full scope for autonomous development to other races living under her. If England in spite of the united wishes and desires of Hindus and Mohamedans persisted in humiliating Islam and the Khalifa and made him another Pope of Europe, a prisoner in Constantiniple or directly or indirectly occupy the sacred places of Islam, a very critical situation would be created for which the Government's policy alone would be responsible.

He knew that efforts were being made to create mistrust betweens Hindus and Mussulmans and he would take that oppertunity to say to Lord Sinha and other Moderates that as far as the Khilafat question was concerned there were no Moderates or Extremists among them and there was no room for their luke-warm support which gave them great pain. If these friends had never opened their lips and left them to deal with the question it would have been much better. In this grave crisis those who were not with them were against them. In formulating Mussalman demands. Mr. Shaukat Ali said the Holy places of Islam should always be under the wardenship of the Khalif. Jazeerut-ul-Arab must never go into non-Moslem control according to the dying injunctions of the Prophet. The Khalifa must be powerful and have independent temporal power.

PROTEST AGAINST PREMIER'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 18.

The Khilafat Conference reassembled this morning under the presidency of Moulana Shaukat Ali. The first resolution entered the Conference's emphatic protests against the reply given to the Khilafat deputation by the Premier and his speech in the House of Commons as they betokened an intention on the part of His Majesty's Government to break the solemn pledges and undertakings on the faith of which India was called upon and put forth its utmost efforts in winning the war. The Conference demanded an assurance from His Majesty's Government that the Turkish settlement will be in accordance with the demands of Indian Moslems.

The second resolution expressed appreciation of services of the Indian Khilafat Deputation and confidence in their activity.

The third resolution entered the Conference's indignant protest against the arrest, deportation and forcible confinement of Shaik-ul-Islam and demanded his immediate release.

The Conference further recorded its strong indignation at the continued confinement of Maulana Mahmoodul Hasan in Malta and called upon Government to release him immediately.

The next resolution urged that in the event of present agitation proving futile, all Indians should resort to progressive abstention from co-operation with Government by renouncing all honorary posts, titles and membership of legislative councils, by giving up all remunerative posts under Government service and all appointments in the police and military forces and by refusing to pay taxes to Government.

The above resolution was being descussed when the Conference adjourned for evening prayer.

OFFICIAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

INDIA TO TAKE PART IN EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

"The Pioneer" understands that general agreement prevailed on a number of highly important subjects discussed at the conference of provincial directors of industries which has just been held at Simla under the presidency of Sir Thomas Holland. No formal resolutions were passed but the idea of creating an all India Industrial Service was approved.

The conference also discussed the desirability of India's participating in the British Empire Exhibition which is to be held in 1922. It is intended that this Exhibition shall be on a larger scale than anything attempted since the great exhibition of 1851 and the Directors of Industries agreed unanimously that India ought to take part in it in a manner worth of her importance. A proposal of great interest which the Conference approved was the development of Census of India next year on its Industrial side and important modifications were made in the Industrial schedule.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Shaukat Ali stopped at Sholapur for twenty-hour hours on his way to Madras on 14th April.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Captain A. K. MacEwan, Military Secretary and Major W. Ross Stewart, Surgeon, left for Mahableshwar on Sunday evening.

LADY ABDUCTED.

DARING AFRIDI BADMASHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, April 16.

Regarding the sensational details already published by the "Englishman", the Associated Press learns that the facts of the abduction reported from the Frontier are as follows:—

A lady, the wife of an Officer serving with the labour corps, who was living with her children in a house near the Sudder Bazaar in Peshwar and far removed from any other European habitation was carried off by a gang of Afridi badmashes about midnight on the 23rd and 24th March and taken into tribal territory. As soon as the outrage was discovered, parties of police and Frontier constabulary went in pursuit and captured some of the raiders but were unable to get in touch with the advance party who got across the border with the lady. Afridi pursuit parties were also immediately despatched by the Political Agent Khyber, and they rescued the lady and brought her into Jamrud about 2 p.m. on the 25th March.

No ransom was paid.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, April 16.

The following are further particulars of the abduction of the English Lady:—

A gang of Affridi ruffians entered the outskirts of the Peshawar Cantonment Saddar Bazaar, late on the night of the 24th March probably—with the object of theft. It happened that, contrary to the usual practice, and English lady and her family were occupying a house in this exposed quarter. The gang broke into this house and carried off the lady dragging her in the most brutal manner with them across the border. The alarm was raised, as soon as it was known what had happened, and troops, militia, constabulary, police, and villagers, started in pursuit in all directions with the result that the gang was all but intercepted and one of them was actually arrested. Meanwhile the Khyber authorities got into touch with the Afridis along the border, and an Afridi rescue party of over one thousand men started within a few hours. Memers of this party pushed forward and blocked the passes, and came into conflict with the gang more than once, and eventually rescued the lady after some sharp fighting. The lady was at once brought into Jamrud, within 36 hours of her abduction, a very prompt performance considering the nature of the country.

The next day a large Afridi Jirga of all sections waited spontaneously on the Political Agent, Khyber, to express their abhorrence at this outrage and their sincere regret that members of their tribe should have been guilty of such a conduct and their assurance that such acts would not be permitted in future. Measures are in progress to ascertain the identity of the offenders and to take further action.

MR. SATYAMURTI.

PRESENTED WITH A PURSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 16.

At a meeting held this evening Mr. Satyamurthi was presented with an address and a purse when Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presided. Among other speakers Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar spoke eulogistically of the services and sacrifices rendered by Mr. Satyamurthi. Mr. Shaukat Ali who also spoke complimented Mr. Satyamurthi on his frankness and courage and said that Moslems could not thank sufficiently Hindus like Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Tilak. In regard to the Khilafat question Hindu India, he hoped, would be with them and that England would realise the danger if the Khilafat question was not settled according to the tenets of Islam.

U. P. BOARD OF REVENUE.

FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

The report is published of the Committee appointed by Sir Harcourt Butler to consider the future position, constitution, and functions of the Board of Revenue in the light of the constitutional reforms now pending. The conclusions are briefly that the Board should remain the final judicial tribunal for rent and revenue cases and should consist of two members. This judicial work will, as at present, absorb most of their time, but they should continue to be Court of Wards to manage attached and Government estates and to be the chief controlling revenue authority as defined by the statute under Income Tax, Stamp, Court Fees, and Pensions Acts. Other revenue functions may be placed directly under Government. As regards the situation of the Board, the Committee seem to be in favour of Lucknow as more convenient but leave the final settlement of the question to the time when the location of the Council and Secretariat and future functions of the Board are settled.

TWO DONATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJRAT, April 17.

Sheth Jethalal Ranji of Mangrol has donated a sum of Rs. 15,000 with a view to enabling the Gnanodaya Society of Rajkot to distribute prizes among candidates acquitting themselves worthily in the annual religious examinations.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been set aside by Sheth Narottam Bhanji of Bombay to help members of his community resident in Bhavanagar whose means are slender with grains and clothes made over in confidence.

LATEST CABLES.

DEFEAT OF BOLSHEVIST ARMY.

NEXT ATTACK EXPECTED ON NORTH OF PRIPET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1-10 a.m. April 19.

Warsaw.—Following the very heavy fighting in Podolia with occasional Bolshevist success the Bolshevist Army under the well-known Commissioner Kameneff nicknamed The Red Napoleon has been badly defeated. The forty-first division constituting the vanguard was smashed losing two commanders, eight guns and quantities of material. Next attack is expected to the north of Pripe. The Poles are prepared and confident.

GERMANY'S DEBTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1-10 a.m. April 19.

Berlin.—In the National Assembly Wirth, Minister of Finance stated, that Germany's consolidated debt on March 31st amounted to 92 milliards of marks and the floating debt to 105 milliards and the latter would be further greatly increased.

ALLIED ACTION IN GERMANY.

ASSOCIATION OF BELGIUM AND ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1-10 a.m. April 19.

The Ambassadors of Belgium and Italy have informed M. Millerand that their Governments have associated themselves with the step taken by Britain with a view to making collective Allied action in Berlin, in order to enforce complete execution of the Treaty of Versailles.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

MANY FIGHTS OCCUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 19.

New York.—All reports indicate that the climax in the railway strike has been reached and that the workers have begun to return especially in the Middle West.

The strikers in the East have gained some recruits, but volunteers are helping to render conditions normal. The food problem in New York may be aggravated by the strike of truckmen who supply the markets. Police reserves have been called out to protect volunteers who are temporarily replacing truckmen in order to prevent famine in the city. Many fights have occurred.

ARREST OF STRIKE LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 19.

Chicago.—Six officials of the "outlaw" railway unions have been arrested and charged with violation of the law forbidding interference with movement of food and fuel supplies. Mr. Grunau, President of the Yarkmens' Association which started the strike has also been arrested. Arrests of other strike leaders are proceeding Prisoners are being liberated on bail of tenthousand dollars each.

CABLE ITEMS.

Montgomery. (Alabama).—The American Cotton Association has passed a resolution fixing the minimum price of middling cotton for this year's crop at sixty cents a pound.

Hague.—A bill has been introduced into the States General providing penalties up to five years' imprisonment on persons corresponding with foreigners for the purpose of furthering revolt in Holland or importing revolutionary propaganda.

Fifty armed men held up the mail train at the Kinsale Junction, County Cork and seized all letters to Bandon police Headquarters.

All but five of the hundred persons arrested in the military raid in Dublin, yesterday morning, have been released. Eleven more hungerstrikers were released last night.

"The Vossische Zeitung" states that the property of the leaders of the Kapp revolt has been confiscated.

MR. HAMID AHMED.

BOUND OVER FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has decided the case in which Mr. Hamid Ahmad was called upon to show cause why he should not be bound over to be of good behaviour.

Mr. Monro in the course of his judgment said the idea running through all the speeches was that the Turkish question was purely a religious one and the matter was one between the Cross and the Crescent. Every effort was made in the speech to portray Christians in bad light. It was not to be forgotten the speeches were made at Khilafat meetings before poorly educated audience. There could be no doubt that the accused had been in the habit of making speeches which were calculated to rouse feelings of enmity and hatred amongst Muslims towards His Majesty's Christian subjects and that all the speeches were calculated to excite disaffection towards Government. Finally the accused was bound over in terms of the notice and in default he was to undergo rigirous imprisonment for one year.

MR. LANSBURY ON RUSSIA.

SMASHING REPLY TO ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDISTS.

LENIN'S MESSAGE TO BRITAIN.

Mr. George Lansbury, who returned home from Moscow on March 19, was accorded a wonderful reception at the Albert Hall on Sunday (March 21). A vast audience of over 10,000 gave him a rousing welcome home from his visit to Soviet Russia.

As for Allied professions of fear of Soviet propaganda, he declared that the British Government had spent millions on propagating hatred of the Soviet system.

Lenin, he said, had expressed the hope that a revolution in this country could be brought about by peaceful means.

Tom Mann opened the proceedings at the great Albert Hall meeting last evening by the declaration: "This vast audience has already anticipated the real purport of this gathering—to welcome Comrade George Lansbury——." The remainder of his sentence was drowned in cheers.

The associate-editor of the "Daily Herald", Mr. Gerald Gould, and the business manager, Mr. W. H. Harford, led off the address of welcome and congratulation.

"First", said Mr. Lansbury", in reply, "I want to tell all comrades, young or old, poor or rich, whoever you are, that I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the reception you have given me.

"I want to say, too, that I do not imagine a gathering like this can be purely personal, and I am sure that it is the thing that we of the "Daily Herald" stand for that has brought you here.

"There is another thing I want to say—a little unpleasant thing. Two Sunday newspapers more or less reputable, have printed paragraphs suggesting that the "Daily Herald" has been subsidised in paper by the Soviet Government. A little while ago we had the honour of a four-page attack from another journal, where we were told we were receiving money from yet another source.

"All I can say on this matter is that it is a lie—an absolute invention—and the people responsible for those statements know them to be lies.

"Neither directly nor indirectly, round about nor square, nor in any sort of way has the "Daily Herald" had a single penny or a single ounce of paper from outside this country, from anyone directly or indirectly connected with a Bolshevik or any other sort of Government.

"People who write those stories about us know of their own knowledge they are absolutely untrue. (Cheers.).

SCURRILOUS ATTACKS.

"We have been attacked in a scurrilous, low-down manner by respectable daily papers and by the gutter Press. I challenge them to put down in black and white the names of the enemies of this country who they say are directly or indirectly financing the "Daily Herald". The power of the "Daily Herald" lies in the fact that the people attacking us know that the only ground on which they can do so is on general charges about this sort of alien enemy business.

"The great Trade Union movement, such as the Miners' Federation, and the other great unions, is now putting money into the paper, and they will share in the spending of it. The gentry who have been attacking us will not dare to say that the Miners' money comes from Germany or a Bolshevik Government.

People want to know Mr. Lansbury proceeded, how I get a passport to Russia. When I left England I was not sure that I should get there, and did not ask for a passport, for the simple reason that there was no one to give me one. When I reached Finland I asked permission to cross the frontier into Esthonia, and this was given me. When I did cross over the border and "shook hands with murder" I was proud to do so. I had shaken hands with soldiers before!

ALL SOLDIERS IN SAME GARB.

The soldiers over there were not dressed in any definite uniform. Brigadier-generals, commandants and officers were dressed the same as the privates, and you couldn't tell t'other from which. They bore themselves just like men, and looked you straight in the eye. In their eyes you read the welcome which you could not understand from their strange speech.

Olive Schreiner has written somewhere about a people which marched across Europe centuries ago, the men and women together, bearing hardships and privation equally. In the Red Army the women are standing side by side with their men, cooking for them and attending to their needs.

My first meal in Soviet Russia was an example of the meals served alike to generals, privates and visitors. It was cooked by a woman in a little hut, and consisted only of tea and black bread. That was all they had to offer. From the top to the bottom they were all sharing equally what they had.

MAXIM GORKY'S REVELATION.

We in England are responsible for that outrageous blockade. People speak of the horrors of Bolshevism. But what about the horrors perpetrated by the great Christian Powers of Europe, which shut off Bolshevik Russia from all medical supplies, from all Red Cross aid, so that human beings had to submit to having their limbs amputated, their eyes taken out, without anaethetics?

Maxim Gorky is writing a preface to a book on the horrors of the White Terror, which will shake the world.

I want to say, however, that I am not of the opinion that the people who have come back from Russia and told stories of atrocities have merely lied .There have been atrocities committed, not under the orders of the leaders, but by the individuals attached to both sides. But no one has done more than the Central Government of Soviet Russia and its Extraordinary Commission to put down terrorism and prevent murder. It has done far more than could have been expected from any other Government in similar circumstances. Let us remember that the whole fabric of society had broken down. We see before our eyes what is happening in Ireland, containing three millions of people, in the reign of terror under an Army of Occupation. How much more dangerous, then, was the situation which involved 160 millions of people.

We criticised the Soviets for not producing perfect order out of a chaos, but our Government had curious ideas about "order". anyhow

The rising in Berlin has been definitely engineered by people in this country and on the Continent, who are anxious to see restored Kaiserism in Germany and Tsarism in Russia.

LORD KILMARNOCK'S THREAT.

When the reactionaries appeared to be in the ascendancy last week the English Press declared there must be no interference. But now that the workers are coming on top again we have Lord Kilmarnock declaring that if there is not a Constitutional and ordered Government in Germany there shall be no food.

My friends, those words were spoken in your name and in mine. Are you going to allow the British Government to do the same to Germany as it has done to Russia? Every nation must be allowed to decide on its own government. The Bolsheviks in Russia and the Reds in Germany don't want us to help them; they can help themselves. But they do ask to be left alone by other countries.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

The Soviet Government has documentary evidence to show that reactionaries in Europe are sending out their propagandists to Russia, with the object of restoring autocracy. The British Government pretends to be afraid that if Litvinoff came to this country he would propagate Bolshevism in Russia the only right the people have not got is the rigght to exploit their fellow men and women. Our statesmen are past masters in the art of propaganda. We have spent million of pounds in sending Red Cross nurses and offices and others to Russia to propagate hatred of the Soviet system. They have not succeeded. But if Russia must not indulge in propaganda, then Great Britain should be prevented from doing it also.

APPEAL BY TOLSTOI'S FRIEND.

Mr. Lansbury then quoted from a "letter to English friends" gladimer Tchertkon, Tolstoi's literary executor, in which the writer stated:—

"Friends and comrades, forbid your rulers all interference, whether open or masked, in our affairs. Counsel them to desist from affording the slightest material support to any of the parties involved in our civil war. Force them to cease the cruel blockade, which exhausts our physical strength at a time when we all so need it. Although at times stumbling and falling, we are, after all, now working in the foremost ranks of the progress of mankind."

HOW CAPTIVES FARED.

Mr. Lansbury then continued: Now as regards Russia itself. The first thing I have to say is of the prisoners. You will soon have in Enlgand nearly all the people detained in Russia during the revolution.

The Soviet Government has passed a law against private speculation. A man who supplied British prisoners with food was arrested and charged. When he said he was supplying British prisoners, he was instantly released.

In England, he continued, girls were finod for giving cigarettes to German prisoners. Farmers who gave food to prisoners in England were prosecuted. In Russia to-day they allow a man to commit illegal trading that our people may be fed.

Now I come to the prisoners. Well, prisons anywhere are rotten things, and I hope some day to see them swept away.

But is there any other country in the world where one can enter the capital city and meet two of one's own countrymen walking about with absolute freedom—yet prisoners?

Let the Jingoes who chased the English wives of Germans, who harried barbers and pork butchers, understand how in Soviet Russia they treat the alien enemy. Let them understand that so long as they do not interfere with the internal affairs of Russia, the aliens in that country are allowed to go when and where the please. That shows that Western civilisation has something to learn from Soviet Russia.

ABOUT THE CHURCHES.

"Now, about churches. Before I crossed the border I had breakfast at 6-30 one morning with a British officer. I believe he was honest. He said, 'You are a brave man at your age—going into Russia.' 'Why?' asked.

"'You will either be killed or you will die of disease,' he replied. Again I said, 'Why?'

"'They are destroying religion,' he said, 'and burning the churches.' Then he told me horrible tales concerning a great many of Chinese, and, he declared 'every Chinaman can gather up three women!'

"A priest told me there were at least 16,000 churches in Russia. I said. 'If your 16,000 churches and all your priests and religious people cannot combat that statement, I don't think much of your religion.'

"But in Russia there is perfect freedom for religious teachers to carry on their propaganda.

"And the children—they are neither legitimate nor illegitimate—they are just children. There is no longer a visiting of the sins of the fathers upon the children. Nowhere in the world are the children better cared for and better loved than in Soviet Russia. I never saw milk unless it was being given to the children. I seldom saw meat, except when the children had it.

"Even anti-Bolshevik women in Russia agree that the children are being cared for in a most beautiful manner, and when I remember who it was who said "Suffer little children to come unto Me." I remembered also the slums of the East End of London, and the children who starved that dividends and profits might be made.

"In Russia the only right the people have not got is the right to exploit their fellow men and women.

"Regarding education, Lenin issued a proclamation. It read:—

"To get more we must produce more. To produce more we must learn more. Therefore, education, education, education.

"Thus the numbers of educated men in the Red Army have increased from 15 or 85 per cent."

LENIN TO ENGLAND.

I want you to take Lenin's message, as he put it to me:—

"If you can bring about a peaceful revolution in England, no one will be better pleased than we in Russia. Keep in your trade movement; keep in your Labour movement. Don't divide until you have to divide. Don't become disintegrated by premature strikes or premature upheavals.

"Keep together till you are homogeneous, and do not be led into resorting to violence."

Then Lenin added: "You are a pacifist; on whose side would you be in the class war? I said I had been with the workers in Russia from the beginning, and would be with them here; because I am one of them, and was born on their side of the fence.

At the close of Mr. Lansbury's speech the vast audience showed its appreciation in no half-hearted fashion.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Majors E. A. Walker and W. S. Nealor both I.M.S. revert to military duty.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Mackenna, Agricultural Adviser, Pusa, reverts to Burma. Major H. T. Morshead R.E., posted to Survey of India Major E. T. Rich officiates as Superintendent Survey of India. Lt.-Col. W. M. Coldstream officiates as Surveyor General vice Col. C. H. D. Ryder granted six months leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. C. N. Baker officiates as Military Accountant General vice Mr. B. N. Mitra.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Revd. W. E. N. Munn is appointed temporary Chaplain, Bengal.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. J. Murtrie, Post Master General, granted one year's furlough preparatory to retirement.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Moncrieff Smith and Nigel Paton resign seats as additional members of th Imperial Legislative Council.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL.

Lt.-Col. H. A. K. Gough is posted as Political Agent, Malwa.

The following are appointed members of British Delegation, Indo Afghan Conference:—The Hon. Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Lt.-Col. S. F. Muspratt and Mr. C. E. Pears.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander W. K. Thyne officiates as Port Officer, Calcutta.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Gilmore, Traffic Manager E. B. Railway granted ten and half months' leave. The services of Mr. McNeil are lent to the G. I. P. Railway.

MUNITIONS BOARD.

Mr. W. T. K. Hegarty is appointed to the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. W. Clark.

SIR ASHUTOSH MUKHERJI.

TRIBUTE BY SIR P. C. ROY.

Mr. Phanindranath Bose, M.A., has written a short sketch of the life of Sir A. T. Mukherji to which Sir P. C. Ray has contributed a Foreword in course of which Sir Profulla says:—

The history of Calcutta University for the last quarter of a century is emphatically the geographical record of this great educationist—every department of it, even in the minutest details, bears the indelible impress of his industry and genius. In fact, it is impossible to think of our University now with cut him. From 1887 onwards, i.e., from the foundation of the Calcutta University, an illustrious roll of Vice-Chancellors, each according to his capacity, added their quota for its up-building and it would be ungracious not to acknowledge our obligations to them; but it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that in their case devotion to University affairs was a thing apart, but it has been Sir Asutosh Mukerjee's whole existence—the very breath of his life. The impetus, which the Post-Graduate teaching has recently, received, is mainly due to his initiative, resourcefulness and indefatigible energy. As a member of the Committee, appointed by the Government of India, to report on Post-Graduate Studies in connection wih the various colleges, it fell to my lot along with my colleagues to affix my signature, after due deliberation, to the Report. I confess, I did so, in a half-hearted manner. I had just retired from my post at the Presidency College, after my connection with it for more than a quarter of a century. I then cherished the fond hope that the premier institution of the land, should continue to foster scientific researches, and it was with mixed feelings that I watched the ushering into existence of a *rival* institution, so to speak. I was soon disillusioned. Recent events have amply justified the foresight and wisdom of Sir Asutosh Mukerjee. Evidently, there is no continuity of policy in the Education Department. Alas! "the premier institution" has been allowed to fall away from its old traditions.

A GREAT ORGANISER.

But, on the other hand, the University Post-Graduate classes both in the Arts and Science departments, have attracted some of the best intellects of the land, many of whom have sacrificed brighter prospects in life for the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. What has been achieved in this direction, I tried to summarize in this way:—"After all, Calcutta is the only place where you have got something like an intellectual atmosphere, and a variety of fortuitous causes have conspired to bring it about. I am not blind to the numerous defects of my own University, but this much I may be permitted to add that thanks to the genius and organising capacity of Sir Asutosh Mukerjee, a band, I had almost said, a galaxy of talents and researches have been mobilised in the service of the University, such as has never been witnessed in the intellectual history of India, unless we go back to the days of Vikramaditya of Ujjain, and of Nalanda, and Takila."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: ASSAM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE 1919.

Sir Asutosh Mukerjee has a happy knack of discovering merit, whether it be in a brilliant young student, fresh with academic laurels or in the middle-aged scholar, who by dint of industry has especialised himself in any branch of learning. He is always on the look-out for securing such men and it must be said that he has generally succeeded in filling the University chairs with scholars of merit.

PRODIGIOUS WORKER.

People marvel at Sir Asutosh Mukerjee's prodigious capacity for work. Judges of the High Court naturally, look forward to the long vacation in order that they may enjoy their well-earned repose. But Sir Asutosh Mukerjee evidently welcomes it in order that he might devote his whole-hearted attention to the multifarious demands of his *Alma Mater*. It is no unusual sight to find him during the holidays at the Darbhanga Buildings from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. toiling on like a Hercules and putting his shoulders to the wheels of the elaborate machinery. To an ordinary mortal, the duties attached to a High Court Judgeship might be considered as arduous and all-engrossing, but they seem to occupy only a fraction of his time and energy. All the same, his decisions are characterised, I understand, by a thorough grasp of the subject and evince a great depth of learning, which are of great value to students of law and practising lawyers. Indeed, he is destined to be regarded as no unworthy successor of a Barnes Peacock or a Dwarka Nath Mitter.

Time was when a High Court Judgeship was looked upon as a prize appointment, but of late somehow or other, it has lost its prestige and charm. To me it has always appeared to be a bitter irony of fate, that a towering genius like Sir Asutosh Mukerjee should be cribbed, cabined and confined within the four walls of the judicial sanctum. A membership of the Executive Council—Imperial or Provincial—or a Minister's portfolio ("a transferred" subject)—is now within the easy reach of an average talent. However, I am not without hopes, that at no distant date Sir Asutosh Mukerjee's remarkable abilities will find ample scope in the Executive Government, either Imperial or Provincial, though I must say that his temperament is cast in a mould which may not quite fit in with the requirements of the cabinet system.

HIS IMMENSE SACRIFICES.

Sir Asutosh Mukerjee has made immense sacrifices in order to serve his *Alma Mater*; as he himself once exclaimed in the deep anguish of his heart:—"To University concerns, I have sacrificed all chances of study and research, possibly, to some extent, the interests of family and friends, and certainly, I regret to say, a good part of my health and vitality." To do him justice, he himself never for a moment "repines at the sacrifices made" to quote his own words. From a mere examining body, he has raised our University to the proud position of a real teaching University with the very inadequate means at his disposal. The niggardliness of the Government of India has hampered him in a variety of ways. To him has been committed the thankless task of making bricks without straw; he has not, however, shirked his responsibility, but has manfully stood to his post.

Nature often takes delight in performing wanton freaks. At times, she rears a giant tree without stretching branches—the lord of the forest—which sucks so much nourishment from the adjacent soil that only dwarfish shrubs can grow round about. The commanding intellect and indomitable perseverance and iron will coupled with his determined manner, might prove inimical to the growth of the man, who one day might be expected to step into the vacant place. Great men often times have great faults. Sir Asutosh Mukerjee has his full share of them, but it is not the occasion nor the place to deal with them.

The welfare of the student community has been near and dear to the heart of Sir Asutosh Mukerjee and his approachability is a striking trait of his character. He is accessible to one and all at all hours of the day. Any student who has a grievance, real or fancied, finds ready admission to his presence ,and he opens his purse-strings ungrudgingly to indigent students seeking his help.

The future historian of the Calcutta University, when dealing with the career of Sir Asutosh Mukerjee, will have no hesitation in concluding with the line:—

"For his Alma Mater he lived and
In her services he wore himself out."

MR. ABDUL RASUL ALLIDINA VISRAM

OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

THE PARSI HEALTH LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As Parsi humanitarians have formed a Health League for the benefit of their community, I beg to draw their attention to the following medical statement:—

Dr. Kati Lindsay.—"Animals are also subject to contagious and infectious diseases, and in fact, to almost every disease that human beings may have. They are subject to cholera, consumption, scrofula, typhoid fever, and many kinds of other fevers.

Consumption is probably due more frequently to the use of the flesh of animals which have suffered from it than to any other cause."—"Herald of Health," Lucknow, March, 1916.

A man's health depends to a very great extent upon the food he eats, and so, many hundreds of Europeans and Americans have become vegetarians for the sake of their health.

If the Parsi Health League workers will try to popularise the Vegetarian Diet in their community, they will save many human beings from consumption, cancer, cholera and other terrible diseases, and also untimely deaths—

Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, April 12.

THE PRESS ACT.

BY ANNIE BESANT.

At last, Mr. Telang's security under the Press Act has been returned. It was paid over on April 12, 1920. This case serves as a good illustration of the high-handed procedure and confiscation of property by the Executive under this odious Act.

Mr. Telang, in September, 1917, when I was released from internment, replaced in my hands the editorship of "New India," which he had bravely taken over in the June of that year. The security of Rs. 2,000, imposed on the press when he took it over, was forfeited, and an enhanched security of Rs. 10,000 imposed. When he resigned the editorship and the press, the "New India" press ceased to exist, and the facts were duly chronicled without objection by Mr. Pelly, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate. Under the Press Act, such entry is legal proof of the transaction. Arranging to resume the editorship of "New India," I transferred the printing of "New India" to the Besant Press, at which the Commonweal was printed, and went before Mr. Pelly—with Mr. Ranga Reddi, the keeper of the Besant Press—who duly registered the transfer. The Besant Press, being already under security, was not obliged to pay another security on taking over the printing of any other paper. Mr. Pelly, though obliged to administer a bad law, was not high-handed, but administered it strictly, and so minimized its harshness. Unfortunately he left, and another Presidency Magistrate succeeded, and to him Mr. Telang applied for the refund of his security. The Magistrate raised various objections, despite the fact of Mr. Telang's having ceased to be the keeper of the "New India" press being registered in his own Court by his predecessor. Twice he put Mr. Telang to the expense and trouble of coming over from Bombay to Madras to be examined, to make affidavits, and so on. He finally refused to refund, although the refusal implied the ludicrous position that a man could not rid himself of a press unless the security imposed on him was continued on the keeper of another press to which the editor had transferred the paper, that press being already under security, and free, under the Press Act, to print any other under its own security. The new Magistrate had his own views and enforced them, and Mr. Telang was obliged to bring a suit against him in order to recover his money. Such a suit against an executive officer is subject to long delays. I may say, in passing, that Mr. Telang left India in May, 1919, and even if the above absurd implication had been true, a keeper of a press, leaving India, ceases to be the keeper. The Magistrate, however, held the money.

At length, in 1920, the suit came before the High Court, and on the intimation that the money would be refunded, my Vakil consented to the dismissal of the suit, after certain anoying delay, Payment was made on April 12, 1920, two years and over six months after Mr. Telang had ceased to be the keeper of the Press. The law is swift to take, but slow to refund.

When the Press Act was passed by the Supreme Legislative Council, certain promises were made in order to obtain non-official votes. Keepers might pay in G. P. Notes or cash. The Magistrate here was ordered to insist on cash. By this the keeper was made to forfeit interest on his money and suffer a continued fine. Mr. Sinha promised that the keeper should be paid interest, as the money did not remain idle in the Police Court. No interest has been paid on Rs. 2,000 since June, 1917, and on a second Rs. 10,000 held against the law, since September, 1917." At 5 per cent. as with War Bonds, the Rs. 2,000 has been held for 2 years and ten months, i.e., nearly Rs. 300 has been forfeited for no offence. On the Rs. 10,000 held for two years and nine months Rs. 2,450 have been unjustly taken. So again on the Vasanta Press a similar fine has been inflicted. Such are the things that happen in India in executive invasions of freedom in ordinary civil life.

Many securities are now removed, but only by grace and executive order, not by law. We write by favour, not by right. There is no free Press in India, however much unjust securities may be removed, until all power over the Press, save by judicial action, is swept away.—"New India."

"SHAMAN."

MADRAS QUARTERLY.

In the last week of April this year, there will be published at Madras the first number of a quarterly journal entitled "Shaman" devoted to international art, literature, and philosophy, under the editorship of Miss Chattopadhyay. The Advisory Board and prospective contributors include Sir John Woodroffe and Poet Rabindranath Tagore. It is announced that interviews have been arranged with among others Lord Haldane and Thomas Hardy, which will be published in the paper.

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DACOITS IN TUMTUM.

PASSENGER'S BETRAYAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes: A clever piece of detection on the part of the police has resulted in the arrest of 3 men who are alleged to have been concerned in the holding up of a tumtum in the Cambelpur district on March 5th. The tumtum was proceeding from Lawrencepur to Hazro when it was attacked by 3 men. The driver pluckily whipped up his horses and shook off his pursuers. But unfortunately he had as the only passenger of his conveyance a fourth member of the gang of dacoits who persuaded him to stop on the ground that he had outdistanced the pursuers and then seized hold of the horses and held them until the rest of his gang came up. The driver made a spirited fight but they opened fire and killed him making off with booty to the value of Rs. 2,500. The police by very smart detective work succeeded in getting on the track of the miscreants and eventually arrested two Cambelpur men and one Mianwali who had Rs. 2,200 out of the booty. One of the men is aged 70.

MADRAS KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 17.

The Madras Provincial Khilafat Conference opened this afternoon amidst scenes of great enthusiasm in a specially constructed pandal with seating accommodation for 5,000 persons. The gathering was large and there were many Hindu and Moslem leaders on the platform.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, President elect of the Conference was brought in procession to the Pandal and was given a most enthusiastic reception.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN.

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his welcome address said: If one reads between the lines of the two important pronouncements of the Premier one cannot but despair of justice and fair play at his hands.

The speaker then contested the statement of the Prime Minister that the Moslem population was in a considerable minority in Thrace and quoted statistics to show that Moslems in all areas concerned were in a majority over the Christian population. Referring to the Armenian massacre, Mr. Yakub Hassan said the Ottoman Government affirmed and it was now borne out by the impartial testimony of Russian officers that the Armenians had massacred more than one million Moslems previous to the measure of deportation and especially after the Eastern provinces had been overrun by the army of the Tsar.

GOVT. OF TURKEY.

"To our mind," said Mr. Yakub Hassan, "the best solution of the Government of Turkey is the establishment of a constitutional Government in each province including Armenia, Caucus etc. The majority whether Moslem or Christian, Turk or Non-Turk, will then rule on principles of democracy with provision of effective representation for all minorities and safeguards of their rights.

Referring to mandatory power and the League of Nations, Mr. Hassan said that America had practically stood out of the arrangement. "Our objection to any of the Moslem states being placed under mandatory powers gains additional force. It is no use concealing the fact that we have no trust in the bona fide of the British and French, both of them having betrayed their trust in Egypt and Morocco, Tunis, etc. As long as they do not give proof of their good faith by giving absolute independence to these countries by removing their protectorate over them they cannot be trusted with the steawardship of any more nations. Concluding, the speaker said the time had come for real sacrifice in the cause of Islam.

CALCUTTA SHIAS AND KHILAFAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Leading Calcutta Persian (Shia) merchants yesterday resolved that while they could not agree with all the opinions expressed by the Lucknow Moulanas they held they must cooperate with their Sunni brothers in their endeavour to uphold the temporal status of the Ottoman and to exclude non-Moslems from the Holy places of Islam.

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MILL-STRIKE AT BEWAR.

ACUTE TENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BEWAR, April 17.

The labourers of the Edward and Krishna Mills here went on strike on the 12th instant, demanding 50 per cent. increase in their wages in addition to the 25 per cent. granted to them in November last and a month's wages in lieu of bonus. The Mill Agents refused to entertain the men's demands on which they struck work. Later, the Mill Agents announced an increase of 25 per cent. in addition to the 25 per cent. increase in November last but the men are not satisfied and are holding out. On the refusal of the men to accept the 25 per cent. increase offered, the Agents have now notified that they have cancelled the increment promised and that if the men did not join before the 16th their arrears of pay would be forfeited. Acute tension is prevailing amongst the men.

SWAMI SHRADDHANANDA,

FAREWELL TO PUBLIC ACTIVITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly find room for the following in your esteemed paper:—

The work at the Gurukula is difficult and heavy requiring more than all the energies that I can put forward. On the one hand I have to manage a big estate, gardens, dairy farm, building operation, etc., and on the other hand I have not only to manage a big college and school but also to do teaching work myself. The Gurukula Vishwavidyalaya is a unique institution, the only one of its kind in India, and every new system of education is to be evolved here. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that having taken charge of the institution, I should sever my connection with all other work.

The work of the Punjab Relief was almost over by the end of March and I have made over the whole charge to the Allahabad Sevasamiti as will appear from my letter addressed to the Secretary of that organisation. The future work of the Punjab Relief is very easy and it will go on smoothly if assistance is taken from Dr. Satyapal at Amritsar and Lala Harkishan Lal at Lahore. I thank all my co-workers who assisted me in the work of giving relief. It is needless to mention names because the workers never had selfish alms in coming to my aid in that work.

Being away from the scene of action I cannot take any active part in the Khilafat agitation. In my opinion an inactive member has no place in any organisation and, therefore, I have resigned the Vice-Presidentship of that august body also. I here subjoin copy of my letter of resignation sent to the Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee.

My activities in the field of other national services have also naturally come to an end because I can not stir out of the Gurukula for the next several months. In bidding farewell to my late colleagues, in the work of national service, I publicly beg their pardon for any offence that I might have unconsciously given them and request them to overlook my failings. I hope, from time to time, to send my views about all the public questions, in which I am interested, like all sons of the Motherland, to the Press.

In conclusion let me earnestly appeal to the political associations of the country and even to the secretaries of the Arya Samajes in India that they should excuse me for the next seven or eight months and refrain from inviting me to their anniversary meetings because it is always churlish to fail to respond to such loving calls, and I have no help for it but to refuse to stir out. From my retreat I shall always pray for success to the national cause in which, of course, I include all the political activities of every shade of opinion and of all the organisations social, moral and political for the uplift of the Motherland. —Yours etc.,

SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

Gurukula Vishwavidyalaya,
Post Office Kangri,
District Bijnore.

Gurukula Vishwavidyalaya,
Post Office Kangri,
District Bijnore.
14th April, 1920.

Sir,—Being unable to find time in future for conducting the work of giving relief in the Punjab, I have made over the balance in my hands to-day (Rs. 1402/-) to Dr. Satyapal of Amritsar and have informed your President (the Hon. Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya) of it. I have also sent fixed deposit receipts of the Panjab National Bank Ltd., amounting to Rs. 88,000/- to your President. The cashbook, the ledger, vouchers and other papers will be handed over to Pandit V. N. Tiwary, M.A., when he breaks journey at Hardwar on his way back from Amritsar.

I became Vice-President of your Samiti simply to facilitate the work of distribution. That work having been accomplished, I beg to resign from that office. Kindly place my resignation before your Managing Committee. —Yours truly,

SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

To
The Secretary,
Seva Samiti,
Allahabad.
The Secretary,
Central Khilafat Committee,
Delhi.

Sir,—As I have to devote in future, the whole of my time to my work as Governor and Achharya of the Gurukula and cannot go out, I beg to resign from the Vice-Presidentship of the Khilafat Committee. My whole hearted sympathy, however, remains with my Muhammadan brethern as long as their efforts are confined to constitutional agitation and they act like true Satyagrahis without even a thought of violence. I hope the British nation as a whole, will rise equal to the occasion and will compel their Government to induce all their Allies to agree to the just demands of the Indian Mussalmans. —Yours truly,

SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

MATTERS MOSLEM.

(BY "FAQIR.")

Palestine.

The last war was fought for the vindication of right against might and was not a war of religions. And on this explicit understanding Indian Moslem soldiers fought side by side with the Christian soldiers even against the soldiers of their own faith. In the campaign against Turkey in Palestine, mostly Indian or Moslem Indian soldiers took part, who thus helped in wresting those territories from the Turks. Now that the war is won to characterise it as a "Crusade" is not only a height of folly but a gross breach of faith and a mean betrayal of the Moslems or Indians living as well as the dead. Moslems or in fact, Indians have a right just as Christian Europeans have a right, to participate in the final disposal of these territories, because Moslems or Indian blood and money were also responsible if not to say, largely, to bring about the successful end. Indians and in particular Moslems have the just claim to insist upon their voice being heard in the final settlement of these territories. And more, Moslem claim is also based on their religious belief.

Islam, the Right and Safe Custodian.

Thirteen hundred years ago, the battles of the Cross against the Crescent were fought by an open and honest declaration of "Crusades," when the mighty hoards of Christiandom were thrown against Islam and which finally ended in a decision in favour of the latter. Since then Islam has been the rightful guardian of Palestine, Jerusalem and all the other holy places. This decision cannot be reversed now; for, the last war was not a war between the two Cs. Besides, Jerusalem is dear to three different nationalities, the Jews, Christians and the Moslems, and therefore we must examine the claims of each to be the sole custodian of the holy places in Palestine. It is a historical truth that the Jews do not like the Christians, and have no respect for the sacred places of Christianity and a Jewish rule over Palestine would bring about the persecution of the Christians as well as the Moslems. Britain's predilections for the establishment of the Zionist supremacy in Palestine is greatly resented by both the Christian and Moslem Arabs in Jerusalem and the opinion of the Grand Mufti expressed to the special correspondent of the "Daily News" is at once instructive and clear on this point. Again Christians have no faith in Islam and cannot be expected to pay the same sort of respects to her sacred places as a Moslem would do. Besides the Christian persecutions of the Jews are proverbial. But what is the position with regard to the Moslems? Islam is based on the broadest principle of religious toleration. It enjoins its followers to believe in all the revealed religions of the world, and respect all the Prophets equally. And consequently the sacred places of all the other religions are as sacred to a Moslem as those of his own faith. Does not the Kuran enjoin thus?:—"And this was our argument, which we gave to Abraham against his people. . . . And we gave to him Isaac, and Jacob, each did we guide, and Noah did we guide before and of his descendents David, and Soloman and Job, and Joseph, and Moses, and Aaron; and Zacharias and John and Jesus, and Elias: every one was of the good; and Ismael and Elishah, and Jonas and Lot; and from among their fathers and their descendants and their brethren and we chose them and guided them into the right path. These are they whom God guided therefore follow their guidance." All the prophets are here named without a single omission and Moslems are to follow the guidance of them all and naturally have to pay equal respects to all their sacred places of worship. Will any theologian whether Jewish or Christian, point out, any passage from his sacred Scriptures containing similar injunctions to its believers? But the Holy Quran goes still further and says that true Moslems are those "who believe in that which has been revealed to you (the Holy Prophet) and that which was revealed before you." This clearly lays down the broad principles of the faith of Islam. Every Prophet of the world in effect is a Moslem's Prophet and commands the same homage from him as his own Prophet does. Thus it is that the Jewish and Christian religious interests are those of the Moslem but the vice versa cannot truthfully be affirmed. And Islam is the best guardian of the Holy Places of all religions of the world. In fact Moslems are enjoined in the Quran to shed even their blood for the protection of the Holy Places of other religions also. These are the words of God: "Those who have been driven forth from their homes, wrongfully, only because they say "Our Lord is the God." And if God had not repelled some men by others, Cloisters and Churches and Oratories and Mosques, wherein the name of God is ever commemorated, would surely have been destroyed &c." Before a true Moslem all the places of worship have the same amount of sacredness around them as a Mosque has. And mark the gennerosity of the Holy Book that the name of the Mosque is mentioned the last of all. Does any other religion enjoin on its votaries the same sort of respect towards the Holy Places other than those of its own? Surely these injunctions have been varified by past History. Every place of note mentioned in the Old Testament has been preserved with all the sanctity and respect in Jerusalem and Palestine to the present day, under the guardianship of Islam. But what has become of those colossal places of worship that the Saracens had built in Spain and elsewhere when Europe was under their sway? Who is responsible for the destructions of those landmarks of art, science and literature of Cordova, Granada &c.? Are not the Christians also responsible for the destruction of the famous Alexandrian library? Again what about the rivalries of the Orthodox Churches of Christianity itself? Can the Latin Church suffer to see the supremacy in Jerusalem of its rival Greek Church and *vice versa*? Have we got so short memories as to forget the incident of the latter half of the last century regarding the supremacy of the Latin Church in Jerusalem in which England was also concerned? Are the Greek and Russian churches quite extinct as not to create fresh troubles against the supremacy of France or the Latin Church in Jerusalem and Palestine? However, look at the Moslem heart. The Holy Quran enjoins:—"Say we (the Moslems) believed in God, and that which has been sent down to us, and that which has been sent down to Abraham and Ismael and Isaac and Jacob and the tribes and that which was given to Moses and Jesus, and that which was given to all the Prophets from their Lord; no difference do we make in any of them and to God we are resigned. This is the Moslem heart wide and generous, and thus it is qualified to be the best guardian and custodian of the Holy Places in Jerusalem and Palestine. Other considerations also are to be taken into account for maintaining the guardianship of Islam, over these Holy Places. Jerusalem and Palestine are Holy lands bearing sacred places of the old, and the Moslems have preserved them as such with all the due sanctity and reverence; and the same sacredness and sanctity should be preserved for all the times to come. It would be a world-disaster if these places of reverence and sacred memories are to be wrested from the Moslems and their sanctity destroyed. Should even the Holy Land be exploited by the Capitalists and profiteers? Must the City of the Prophets of Sacred Memories be "modernised" by the "civilising" process or influence of picture palaces, cinemas, cafe's chantans and all other paraphernalias of "legalised" and "civilised" luxuries?

For the Sake of Humanity.

The letter of Mr. Robert Frew to Mr. Amir Ali regarding the terrible plight of the Moslems of Smyrna, Aidin and other territories under Greek and French occupation, throws a flood of light on the much-advertised "blessings" of such occupations by the Powers who proclaim themselves to be standing on the side of humanity. When the question of humanity is at stake, why in the name of goodness, may we ask, there should be a difference in the treatment of the case of sufferings of one set of persecuted human beings in Armenia and another set in the forcedly occupied territories of Smyrna and Syria? Is it because the crime, though of the same nature, in the former case is committed by a supposed uncivilised Government and in the latter by a supposed civilised one? Surely it is not to be supposed that the actions for the amelioration of human sufferings are to be governed by prejudices and sentiments. Here is a case of human suffering caused by unjust persecutions. Apart from the religious injunction and duty of a Moslem to help brother Moslem in case of necessity and trouble based on the words of God "Oh, you Moslems, Ye are one brotherhood"; it is to be hoped that irrespective of cast, creed or colour, people in this country and elsewhere will effectively respond to the appeal for funds made by Mr. Amir Ali, H. H. Aga Khan, and Mr. Chotani for saving of precious human lives from starvation and death in Smyrna, Aidin and elsewhere. We are grateful to men like Mr. Farew and others who, are working disinterestedly for the sake of humanity. Irrespective of our creed let us remember the verse:—

"Oh ye men! surely we have created you of a male and a female and made you tribes and families that you may know each other; surely the most honourable of you with God is the one among you most careful (of his duty); surely God is Knowing, Aware."

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA

The Turkish General who is giving so much anxiety to the Allies.

THE EMIR FEISUL.

Proclaimed King of Syria at the Pan-Syrian Congress at Damascuss.

MRS. BESANT & ROWLATT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly permit me to point out that your statement in the editorial note, appended to Mr. Rae's letter re Mrs. Besant's views on Rowlatt Act is not correct. The A.P.I. had corrected afterwards that the word used by Mrs. Besant was "resist" and not "object."

Mrs. Besant's actual words were these:—"The Rowlatt Act is so largely changed that it *ought not to* come into force except against revolutionary movements, and there is nothing in it, therefore, to which a good citizen can *resist*."

Let it be remembered that Mrs Besant made this remark with reference to the Civil Disobedience part of the Satyagraha movement.

She was very clear in her views. First, she stated the act "ought not to come in force"; this means that act gave no power to the authorities to use it unless under special circumstances. The authority may misuse the power or work directly against the act, but the act was clear on the subject.

The last paragraph refers to her own action of taking a partial Satyagraha pledge and then withdrawing from it. She did not believe in practicing "Civil Disobedience" against any other act except to which she took conscientious objection, and, therefore, took a partial pledge in Satyagrah movement that in case the Rowlatt Bill (as first drafted) came in force, she would resist or disobey it and take the consequences. She refused to disobey other laws as she considered it as unconstitutional and likely to bring the country into disorder and confusion. When the "final act" came through the Council, it was "so changed" that she found she could not "resist" it or "civilly disobey" it unless and until she did something revolutionary and anarchical and not only that but unless that area of action was proclaimed "under revolution." This was so impossible and unimaginable that Mrs. Besant saw no advantage of keeping up her Satyagrah pledge. She did not want to play a game of mere public show.

When making this statement, she did not enter into details of Rowlatt Act at all. Her views against the Rowlatt Act (as passed) are lucidly explained in several articles and speeches of hers, and I am surprised that the misstatement of A.P.I. and misrepresentations about the subject are still continued against Mrs. Besant.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA.

Karachi, April 14.

SITUATION ON N. W. FRONTIER.

SOME MINOR ENGAGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

Communique April 16th:—Six more Government rifles have been handed in by the Afridis making a total of 209 up to the 27th of March.

A continuance of minor raiding by the tribe for which the Zakka Khel section is mainly responsible is reported in Peshawar area.

The Tochi Wazirs now appear to be making earnest endeavours to comply with our terms. Up to the 9th of April they had handed in 160, out of a total of two hundred security rifles demanded and Rs. 27,910 out of Rs. 40,000.

The Mahsuds continue to hand in small instalments of rifles and fine, the totals received up to the tenth of April being 141 Government rifles, 244 tribal security rifles, and Rs. 8,218 fine.

The Shaman Khel:—The smallest of the three main sections have handed in their full share of the fine and all the Government rifles known to be in their possession.

The Derajat Column is still at Kaniguram. On the 6th, 7th and 8th of April, operations were undertaken to punish certain recalcitrants of the Bahlolzai section in the Baddar Toi, west of Kaniguram. These tribesmen, relying on their supposed inaccessibility, have continued to harass our troops. Some opposition, chiefly from snipers, was encountered, and, on the 8th of April, the withdrawal of the Column to Kaniguram was followed up by small parties of Mahsuds and Wana Wazirs. Our casualties were 4 killed, and 26 wounded on the 7th, and 5 killed and 18 wounded on the 8th. The enemies' total casualties are not yet known but are believed to have been considerable on the 7th, and they are known to have had at least 6 killed on the 8th. The Mahsuds have recently been successfully ambushed by our troops on the line of communications, and this has had an excellent deterrant effect. The members of those sections, which have complied with our terms, have been permitted to return to their property and land near Kaniguram.

A Bhiwani message dated April 17th says:—Lala Lajpat Rai arrived here yesterday. In the evening a public meeting was held at Nandram Katra presided over by Lala Hanera Mal. Mr. Lajpat Rai who was He was accorded an enthusiastic reception. welcomed in suitable terms in the course of his reply pointed out that self-government must come from within not from without.

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PRIMARY TEACHERS OF POONA.

ASK FOR REVISION OF PAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, April 13.

A conference of primary teachers in the Poona District was held at Poona this week under the auspices of the Poona District Union of primary teachers, the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat presiding. Mr. Kamat in his opening remarks pointed out that although every one, including Government, recognised the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the school-master in the present village life owing to the ridiculously low salaries he obtained, no vigorous attempts were yet made by the deparements concerned to solve this problem on a permanent basis. The result has been an inefficient and discontented service and a consequent deterioration of primary education of late years. The school master was enjoying in 1886 a salary of Rs. 5 per month; this was improved a few years ago to Rs. 12 and has been recently further improved by Government to Rs. 15, 20, and 25 respectively, for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year trained men—a scale which can hardly stand any comparison with the earnings of menials or day labourers. What could be the influence of such teachers in the village life and how long was this sweating of the unwilling workers to continue to the detriment of the very foundation of education? Although the Government, Mr. Kamat showed, was spending very liberally for the spread of education, so that the expenditure in ten years had advanced from 54 lakhs to 148 lakhs, the low-paid teachers had yet no living wage to work upon; the income of the Presidency had expanded in ten years from seven crores to eleven crores. The Police pay and allowances had absorbed 65 lakhs during the last five years; numerous new posts are being created; various subordinate establishments, probably those clamouring the loudest, are receiving some attention at the hands of Government, but where do the village schoolmasters stand in the continued prosperity of Government, asked Mr. Kamat? He urged the teachers to ask Government for a reasonable living wage and in return give the public an efficient service. He remarked that infant education ought to be entirely in the hands of women, whom the Hindu society should encourage to monopolise the lower primary schools. He also dwelt on the desirability of some central schools where boys could pick up some manual training, and girls some useful work, so that on leaving schools in the village, they could really be useful to their parents.

REVISION OF PAY ASKED FOR.

The conference, which was attended by about 200 teachers, male and female, from the District passed a number of resolutions. The revision of pay asked for was as follows:

Untrained teachers, start Rs. 30; promotion Re. 1; maximum Rs. 55.

1st year trained, start Rs. 35; promotion 1½ x 10 years, 2 x 15 years; maximum Rs. 80.

2nd year trained, start Rs. 40; promotion 2 x 15 years, promotion 3 x 10 years, maximum Rs. 100.

3rd year trained, start Rs. 50; promotion 3 x 25 years, maximum Rs. 125.

The teachers also prayed for the increased scale of war allowance being paid to them.

The other resolutions referred to the restoration of Sanskrit, Persian and Algebra in the curriculum of the Training Colleges; the introduction of a modicum of English for the 3rd year men; the increase in scholarships for women and untouchables under training, and in the Post Office allowances to village teachers. Many women teachers took part in the discussion.

Before the conference concluded, Mr. Bhajekar, high court pleader, gave a demonstration of his improved method of teaching infant classes, and Mr. Potdar spoke on some aspects of primary teaching.

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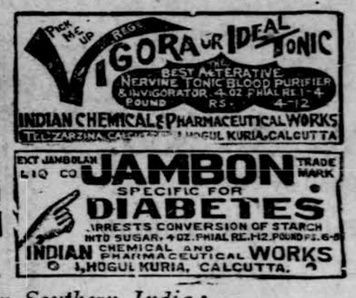
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PARTIES IN INDIA.

PROBABLE COMBINATIONS.

DR. ANSARI'S FORECAST.

The following are extracts from the address delivered by Dr. M. A. Ansari who presided over the First Delhi Rajputana Political Conference held at Ajmere the other day:—

I do not propose here to indulge in any criticism regarding the nature of the Reforms Act. You have heard from the Congress and Muslim League platforms, all that could be said about its disappointing character, its deficiencies and its inadequacy. However, I wish to place before you some suggestions for constructive work, in order that we may make the best of what little we have got. My observations will be based on such practical experience as I had the good fortune to gain during three general elections in the United Kingdom. I have no desire to discuss the theory of the Party System, as it exists in Great Britain and in other advanced countries, nor do I propose to dilate here on the advantages and disadvantages of this system. I shall, however, deal with only the practical side of it, in so far as it applies to the present political condition of our country. Those who have been close students of contemporary Indian politics will bear me out in my statement that the Nationalists have no alernative left but to organise a party programme for the coming general elections. This situation had arisen inspite of every effort which was made at the Congress Sessions at Bombay, Delhi and Amritsar to keep the Congress Party compact and undivided. As recently as the end of January last our esteemed leader Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, made a passionate appeal to the Moderates to sink the difference which had led to their secession and to make it common cause with the Nationalists in order to work the Reform Act in the spirit of co-operation but the majority of the Moderate leaders and their organs made either no response or rejected the idea. The Calcutta Rotary Club orations and quite recently Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru's speech at Lucknow have made it clear that the Moderates as a party have decided to contest the coming elections on Party lines.

PROBABLE COMBINATIONS OF PARTIES.

Let us before proceeding with the consideration of any constructive scheme make a brief survey of the present situation regarding the various parties and their probable and possible combinations. The Government, as we all know, is the party in power and is bound to remain so until we have attained full self-government. It is highly probable that the European community and at least for the present the Indian Christians will join the Government wing. Our friends, the Moderates are for the time being, to use a common expression, the "favourite wife." On the one hand they are confident of every help and support from the Government and on the other, they have been promised the fullest co-operation and assistance by the Anglo-Indians. Add to these the no inconsiderable number representing the Land holders, Talukedars and other Indians, who are likely to seek the side of the Government and you have an approximate idea of the various parties expected to join forces against the Nationalists in the coming general elections.

The Nationalists who comprise the majority of the Congress and the Muslim-League parties have to form a combination in order to face these opponents.

It, therefore, behoves both the Congress and the Muslim League to form one common Party organisation under the name, say of "The Congress-League Party".

THE CENTRAL CONGRESS-LEAGUE PARTY.

The Central body should consist of all the Nationalist members of the All-India Congress Committee, the Council of the Muslim League, the Council of the Indian Home Rule League, and the Council of the Home Rule League, with an Executive Committee elected from amongst these members. There should be a Propaganda Committee, with Party organs in all the Provinces and important towns. Party Whips, for the Legislative Assembly and the various provincial Councils, Electioneering Agents, for the Legislative Assembly, and the Provincial Council in the various Provinces and Districts, and a body of Canvassers for the various constituencies. The party should retain the services of party Solicitors and Advocates whose business should be to look after the legal rights and interests of the Electors and candidates of the Party. And last but not the least there should be a Party Fund.

There should be Provincial Party Organisation with their District centres and sub-Divisional branches.

The Central Organisation should lay down the broad principles and the policy of the Party and the various issues on which the elections are to be fought in the different Provinces and the various constituencies. The latter should form the Planks of the Party Platform. The nomination of the candidates for the various constituencies should be made by the Central Organisation on the recommendation of the District and Provincial Organisations. For the candidates nominated by the "Congress-League Party" the entire Party machinery should be brought into play to secure his election and every effort should be made for the return of the Nationalist candidates in overwhelming majority to all the Provincial and Imperial legislatures.

ELECTIONEERING WORK.

I now turn to some of the important details and the main lines on which the electioneering work is to be carried on. The foundation of this rests on the preparation of electoral roll—a task which would call for our best efforts, for on it will depend the success of our Party candidates. As you can well understand from past experience, the preparation of electoral rolls through official agencies is sure to bring forth rather doubtful results. In view of the labour involved and the wide scope of work extending to the smallest hamlet, it is fraught with difficulty for any Government and in case of unsympathetic officials it is quite possible that the entries in the electoral rolls may not be free from doubtful manipulation, with the result that many persons will be deprived of their legitimate rights to vote while others will get their names entered in the rolls either through oversight, carelessness or worse still corruption. It is then the first duty of all Party organisations and their branches to see that duly qualified voters are not rejected on mere technical grounds and that the electoral rolls are prepared in accordance with law. Of course I am speaking from the view point of a Nationalist-Congressman and Muslim Leaguer To illustrate my view point, I put before you a concrete case. We find that for the United Provinces Provincial Council, we are given 49 non-Mahomedan and 23 Mahomedan seats in the rural areas, where the electors number more than 14 lacs. These are to be managed during the election campaign. With the exception of a very few almost all these electors are zamindars, tenants or retired army officers. Now, there is every possibility of these electors being influenced, directly or indirectly by the Government agents, as the zamindars and money-lenders can be easily influenced by the official agencies. Thus, unless we educate the rural electors on the right lines, the odds against the Nationalists would be simply overwhelming. This you can do only by a vigorous propaganda through the local Party Organizations in order to prepare the tenant electors for the electioneering campaign. The Kisan Sabhas should take the poor and suffering peasant in hand with a view to educate him and guide him in the right direction. Now as they will be to this sort of political activity, it is our duty to guide and direct the training of the peasantry. Apart from the present constitutional issues, the peasant and the tenant must be made to undersand fully his rights and privileges as well as his duties and obligations. He must feel that in the privileged position of a citizen of this continent, his dear motherland, he has to discriminate between liberty and license. What is all this reform to a peasant if the hardships and sufferings to which he is exposed daily, the high-handedness of the petty officials, the oppressive dealings of the zamindar, the increasing rent, the unbearable *begar*, the *nazrana* and all other vices and curses of class domination remain and gather strength day by day. What is the dawn of the New Era to him if he still gets only half a bread once a day and finds 75 per cent. of his earnings going to swell the purse of the zamindar and the treasury of the Sirkar.

Our Party Organisation must prove equal to the situation, difficult as it is. The governing levers of the whole Party machinery for the coming elections, the sum total of our aims and ideals, the key-stone of the edifice of the Nationalist Party, or in other words the planks of our Party Platform, indicating exactly that we pledge ourselves for, may be briefly summarised.—

1. Repeal of all repressive legislation and the Arms Act.
2. Trial by Jury.
3. Jail Reforms.
4. Improvement of the status and economic conditions of the labouring, agricultural and industrial classes.
5. Prohibition of *Betgar* and *Barbardari* and free supply of provisions to officers on tour.
6. Control of export of food-stuffs.
7. Development of Indian industries.
8. Nationalisation of Railways.
9. Separation of Judicial and Executive functions.
10. Retrenchment of Military expenditure.
11. Creation of a Citizen Army.
12. Recruitment of all the services by competitive examinations in India.
13. Arresting the undue increase in rent and Government Land Revenue.
14. Free and compulsory education.
15. Abolition of drink.
16. Organization of Village Punchayats and popular control of the Village Police.
17. Improvement of public hygiene and sanitation.

These may form some of the salient features of the programme of the Congress-League Party, which must be placed before the electors. The candidates pledged to these principles, based on the fundamental rights of humanity, will go forth to the electorate with the fullest confidence and assurance of receiving their enthusiastic support. The victories in the majority of the constituencies will go a long way towards the predominance of the voice of the people in the governance of this country. If we wish to vindicate the principles for which we stand and to justify our electioneering campaign on Party lines, we must secure the majority of seats in every Council. The Congress and the League representing, as they do, the public opinion, command the confidence of the masses, the real fountain-head of power in the land. Whoever may win or lose the electioneering contests "the Congress-League Party" is absolutely secure in its invincible faith. Gentlemen, in the coming stress and struggle for political regeneration, our watch-word should be "Education, Organisation and Agitation".

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

It was started from Delhi, the ancient capital of the Hindus and Musalmans and modern seat of the Imperial Government. The great Juma Masjid, built by Shah Jehan, the son of a Hindu Princess, was the place, where Hindu-Muslim unity was first consecrated. It was strengthened by the whole-hearted support, given to the Khilafat movement by our Hindu leaders as Mahatma Gandhi, Lokmanya Tilak, B. C. Pal, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, Swami Shraddhanand, and Lala Lajpat Rai. It was welded by the spontaneous and unanimous decision of the Musalmans at Amritsar to give up the sacrifice of cows at Bakraid, on the initiation of an eminent Muslim Leader, Hakim Mohammed Ajmal Khan, and supported by the Ulemas and such respected political leaders as Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Mr. Shaukat Ali, and Mr. Mohammed Ali. But the consummation of Hindu-Muslim unity has not yet been obtained. When Hindus would no longer require any persuasion for the protection of cows and the Musalmans will not have to resort to inducements for the Khilafat question, then would Hindu Muslim unity be in sight. This unity of the two great communities of India should be the life-aim of every true born Indian Nationalist and when this great unity has been consummated, we would stand together and claim our right place among the nations Then a united national proclamation, would go forth to the world that India is the cherished heritage of a living and self-respecting nation, ready to defend its honour and worthy of the glorious traditions of a great past. Amen.

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"Britain and Greater Britain in the Nineteenth Century", by Edward A. Hughes, M.A. Published by the University Press, Cambridge.

The history of England in the nineteenth century presents three conspicuous features—the growth of democracy, the revolution in industry, and the rapid development of physical science. The influence of these movements was felt more or less throughout the Empire, and Mr. Hughes has taken care to explain the economic and social progress that marked the century at greater length than mere political events. He has produced an exceedingly clear and interesting summary of events, which must be as helpful to the general public as to undergraduates in India.

The early history of the British Government in India is briefly reviewed, and seven out of the twenty-five pages devoted to India are taken up with an account of the Mutiny of 1857. In appreciating that great upheaval an Englishman cannot have the same sense of proportion as an Indian. Mr. Hughes has evidently taken much pains to study the history of the period, and few books of equal size give the following particulars:—"The vengeance wreaked upon the mutineers was as terrible as their crimes had been. According to the Governor-General the special commissions established to try them were guilty of indiscriminate judicial murder. More than 3,000 rebels were hanged at Delhi alone." In reviewing the political history of the century, Mr. Hughes mentions that in the period of almost unbroken peace from 1806 to 1838 "English officials repeatedly laid stress on the fact that their powers must be exercised for the benefit of the Indians until they should be able to govern themselves." Of Dalhousie it is said that with all his brilliant gifts he "lacked that sympathy which would have enabled him to understand the attitude of Indians towards his reforms." Mr. Hughes has evidently followed the contemporary history of India with much interest and has explained why in the Congress of 1916 "the extremists made themselves supreme. We are told that "the failure of the British authorities to sympathise with the ideals of the moderate Indian reformers strengthened the hands of the extremists." The Morley-Minto reforms did not satisfy them; it seems "German intrigue was at work;" and Mr. Montagu had at last to make his famous announcement of August 1917, in Parliament. Though the main object of the book is to tell the story of the nineteen century, the reader's curiosity is satisfied by bringing it up to date. Mr. Hughes even casts his eye towards the future and philosophically remarks that "the question of the future is whether the British Government of India, which has been successful as a benevolent despot, can continue the good work as a constitutional sovereign." However, he does not venture upon predictions, and perhaps if he had waited for a few months more, he would not have written that "the vast majority of Egyptians accept the material benefits conferred on them without bothering their heads about politics." To write on contemporary history is always hazardous, and passages in this attempt will no doubt have to be altered in subsequent editions.

The industrial revolution in India is still in its infancy. Mr. [illegible], who is [illegible] at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, has summarised its main Features with a lucidity which may do credit to an Anglo-Indian official who has personal knowledge of the country.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES—II.

THE BHASA DRAMAS.

DR. BARNETT VS. PANDIT GANAPATI SASTRI.

The profession of public writing though always honourable was in olden days, as now, a means of livelihood. There were amateur bards of princely lineage, ministers and high officials of State who indulged in *belles lettres*, but the generality of authors except only perhaps poets, wrote because they wanted to live. In many cases even the incentive of fame, the last infirmity of the noble mind as Milton calls it, was absent. The private penman became the public instructor because it was an honourable and tolerably remunerative profession. Some writers like the celebrated Jahiz took cheery advantage of an amiable weakness of the public. He knew that whatever the intrinsic worth of his thoughts and the extraordinary facility of the periods that he turned, the vulgar could not be interested except by the bait of well-known and established names. Accordingly he passed often some of his finest writings as the production of men of letters of by-gone ages. These diverting ruses to make a livelihood, or rather to make a profession more paying than it otherwise would be, supply a key to problems of literatures other than Arabic.

Some Sanskrit dramatists composed their works under invented names in order that the public might not neglect their compositions on account of the obscurity of their own. In Sanskrit literature we have a poet called Bhasa about whose works we knew very little till the year 1912. He was a predecessor of Kalidassa and he is referred to by another poet called Bhana and there is a third obscure allusion to him of later times. Beyond these scant data we knew nothing of the real dramas supposed to have been from the pen of this Bhasa. In 1912 Pandit Ganapati Sastri of Trivendrum came upon not less than thirteen plays which he attributed to this hitherto lost poet Bhasa. Some of the arguments upon which this claim is based are ingenius and probable. But on the whole it would now appear that the "dramas are, and must, remain anonymous, and all that can be said in regard to their fate is that their style seems to be fairly early and that the final benedictory works of six of them mentions a king, Raja Simha as reigning."

This important discovery, for it seems to be one, leaves it hardly open to doubt that Bhasa is not the author of the thirteen plays discovered by Ganapati Sastri. According to Dr. L. D. Marnett of the London University, there is one little play which seems to divulge the authorship of all the thirteen dramas. The play is entitled *Mattavilasa*. It is a farcical sketch in one act, one of the few attempts at comedy in the Hindu theatre. The plot of the drama is of capital interest. The play depcits in a lively and exciting style the adventures of an intoxicated religious mendicant of the Shaiva order. He bears a human skull in his hand in lieu of the usual alms-bowl and with his wench wanders through the purlieus of the city which we to-day call Conjeveram to visit a tavern. Here he misses his skull bone and while frantically searching for it encounters a brother monk of a rival order belonging to the Buddhist persuasion. The Buddhist friar is depicted as a religious weakling. He regrets that the Law of the Buddha prohibits the enjoyment of the company of the fair sex. He deplores the divorce from the delights of the grape. He is not slow to hazard a conjecture: the prohibtions are so many interpolations in the Law by infirm elders. He makes efforts to find what he considers an uninterpolated text of the Buddhist scriptures. It is his intention to publish it for the benefit of the friars and the pessimists at large. The Shiva monk, already in his cups, on seeing the Buddhist's alms-bowl violently attacks the latter as a thief and the two holy men come to violent blows. The Buddhist being sober ocks down the Shiva and his female companion. The sprawling Shiva shrieks and that brings on to the scene a Pashupata or a more respectable follower of another sect of Shaivism. The drunken monk complains to the respectable mendicant and accuses the Buddhist brothers of having purloined his bone bowl. The parties then betake themselves to what we should call a Police Court. In the meanwhile the lost bone is recovered from one of the class of demented religious devotees of the age. In them we see the prime progenitors of howling dervishes."

The object of the drama appears to be to mirror the religious thought of the poet's time. As is usual in the Hindu theatre, the play ends in happiness. Although the subject-matter of the drama is of great cultural and historical value, the question of its authorship is not less important because it solves, as Dr. Barnett believes, the riddle of the lost dramas of Bhasa, From the data supplied in the play itself Dr. Barnett concludes that the King under whose reign the hero of the plays seems to have flourished reigned about A. D. 620 and hence the play may with certainty be assigned to that period. Now *Mattavilasa* has exactly the same features of technique as the plays attributed to Bhasa with minor exceptions. "We are accordingly fully justified in holding that both the *Mattavilasa* and the play of Bhasa are products of a south eastern school of drama which had not accepted the rules of technique which later became universal probably through the increasing influence of Kalidassa and his school and that the works of Bhasa are really anonymous products of some humble poet of the 7th century who did not introduce his name into the preludes because it carried no weight. Hence it is perhaps not unreasonable to conjecture that the king Raja Simha mentioned in the final verses of the play of Bhasa is the Pandya Termaran Raja Simha (A D. 675)" Sanskritists will expect with tense interest the learned Ganapati Sastri's reply to Dr. Barnett.

RUSSIAN ART EXHIBITION

The Exhibition of painting by the prominent Russian artist Prof. J. Kalmykoff at the Prince of Wales Museum comes to a close to-day at 8 p.m.

The paintings of this artist have aroused considerable interest among the local artiste, art students, as well as lovers of art. Many people have taken the opportunity of seeing the works of this artist and it is expected that many more will come to-day for the farewell.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

R. B. Ewbank's "Indian Co-operative Studies"; Oxford University Press, Rs. 6. University of Bombay. Economic Series No. 2.

In "The Evolution of Parliament", a new work by Professor A. F. Pollard, now in the press, it is the author's purpose to clear away the fictions of the seventeenth and later centuries relating to the origin and development of Parliamentary institutions.

JOURNALISM.

CAN IT BE TAUGHT?

Can journalism be taught?

Mr. Max Pemberton, who has just started the London School of Journalism at 110, Great Russell-sreet, London, says: "Yes, and No. We can teach anyone that has an aptitude that way; we can shew him where he goes wrong; we can put his feet upon the right path. But there are many whom we should never attempt to teach. We have already turned away a number of applicants although we have only been open for ten days." It is the old, old dispute over again: "Can an artist be taught? Of course it is impossible to supply the unimaginative with imagination, yet all the famous artists have been taught. The capacity for expression must be there, but the means of expression can be and indeed must be acquired.

"What the journalist needs," says Mr. Max Pemberton, "is observation, resourcefulness, readiness of wit. These it is possible to develop. If there are no signs of them, then we say No. We shall not waste our time on 'duds.'"

Mr. Pemberton is best known as a novelist and writer of adventure stories. But he began as a journalist and he has never ceased to be one.

His beginning was instructive. It was at the time when Sir George Newnes had just started "Tit-Bits" and was offering a guinea a column for contributions. Pemberton, just down from Cambridge, called at the office in Farringdon-street and found the proprietor-editor in a long shed of an office with a plate before him and on the plate a pork chop, his lunch.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"I want to write for you," was the reply.

"What about?"

This was a facer. Pemberton had not thought about a subject. But he looked round and in that instant proved himself a journalist. He noticed that the building was going to pieces. Evidently it had been cheaply built.

"I want to write," he said, "about jerry-building."

He was told to send in an article as soon as he liked.

Then he had a piece of luck. He went home and found there a lawyer who happened to be full of the subject of jerry-builders' iniquities. Pemberton pumped him and wrote three columns. A few days afterwards came three guinets. That was the first money he earned.

As to the method of teaching, he explains that it is based on practice, not on theory.

"The only way to learn to do anything is to try, with someone to tell you where you go wrong and to correct your mistakes. We set our students to work, and their work is examined by none but men who are journalists and successful journalists. No 'duds' there either. Every journalist knows that it is possible to teach journalists. Most of them have done it. There must be teachable material; you can't make oak tables out of deal boards. But how did we all learn? By trying. That's what our pupils will do."

Even the knack of the short story can be imparted if the learner has any gift at all in that direction. But the signs of a gift will be carefully looked for first. Was it Mr. Pemberton in one of his previous ventures who received a letter which read thus: "Dear Sir.—My wife is very noisy in the house. Do you think you could keep her quiet if I paid for her to learn short-story writing?" No applicants of that kind need trouble the London School of Journalism. It is out to make journalists, not for "easy money."—"Daily Mail."

"Studies in History and Politics", by the President of the Board of Education, will be published during the month by the Oxford University Press.

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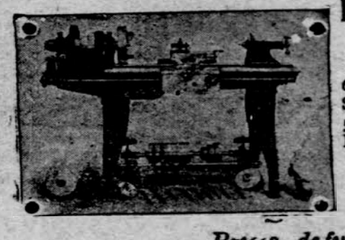

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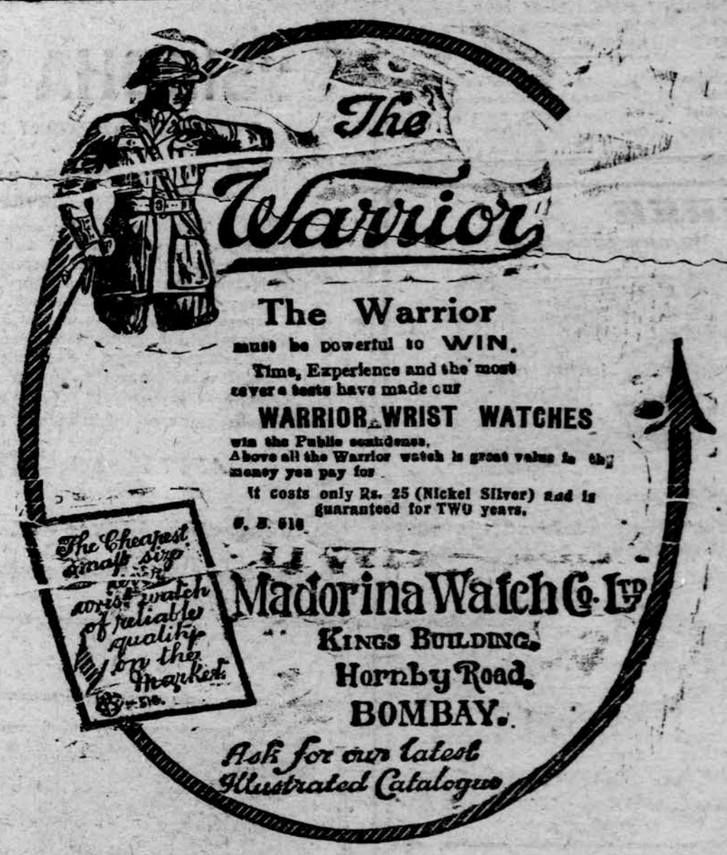
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